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ORIGINAL POETRY.

"DEAR WOMAN'S LOV'D SMILE."

Oh! there is a charm that can soothe every sorrow,
Can relieve every grief, and assuage every woe,
Can brighten the prospect of life's dull to-morrow,
And shed lustre and light o'er the dark scenes below;
And there is a power whose influence can soften
Affliction's hard bonds, and our sadness beguile,
And the music that's echoed our pathway so often
Dispell'd by the beams of dear Woman's lov'd smile.

Oh! that smile! how my heart has with rapture been high,
When on beauty's chaste lips it divinely hath play'd,
Like the light, fleecy cloud that adorns the fair sky,
When in Autumn's pure loveliness Nature's array'd:
Yes 'tis lovely—and tho' the stern cynic may cry,
That its charms are deceitful, as beauty a wile,
My prayer throughout life, my last wish when I die,
Shall be, still to be blest with dear Woman's lov'd smile.

GANEM.

SONG,

Respectfully dedicated to Miss M—— S——.

At early morn, these blooming flowers
I cull'd, while yet empearl'd with dew;
Fairer have ne'er deck'd beauty's bowers:
Then take them—they were pluck'd for you.

Here is the rose—see its beautiful bloom;
Its bed is thy cheek, and thy breath its perfume:
And here is the violet—like it doth shine;
Its beauty and modesty, dearest, are thine.

Here is the lily—like thee it is fair,
Yet like thee will its loveliness wither and die:
And here will be fragrance be wo ked in wit,
And the emblem a tear will excite in thine eye.

Yet 'tis true, my sweet girl, that thy beauty will die,
And the lustre will flee from thy soul-beaming eye:
Yet oh! I will love thee in health or in pain;
Tho' thy beauties may fade, yet thy worth will remain.

SELIM.

MINERVA'S ADVICE.

Flattering fevers, giddy boys,
Sighing all for Hymen's joys,
Would you shun the tricking arts,
Beauty's traps for youthful hearts?
Would you treasure in a wife,
Riches, which should last their life?
Would you in your choice be blest?
Hear Minerva's sage advice:

Be not caught with shape nor air,
Coral lips nor flowing hair;
Shape and beauty are but shows;
Coral lips may speak deceit;
Curls untwist'd would you descry?
Pin your fancy on the Eye:
Nature there has truth design'd,
'Tis the Eye that speaks the Mind.

Shun the proud disdainful eye,
Favouring fancied dignity;
Shun the eye with vacant glare,
Cold indifference wantons there;
Shun the eager orbs of fire,
Glowing with impure desire;
Shun the wily eye of pride,
Looking coy to be purwood.

From the jilting eye refrain,
Changing love and now disdain;
Fly the fierce, satyric eye,
Shooting keen severity:
For Nature thus her truth design'd,
And made the Eye proclaim the Mind.

HAMET.

STANZAS.

There is a place beyond the skies,
Where happy spirits dwell—
Where plaints of sorrow never rise—
Where none of sorrow tell;

A place where nymphs, round the throne
Of Jesus and the Lamb,
The conquests of that Saviour own,
Who is the great I AM.

That Saviour who their ransom paid—
Who died to set them free;
A sacrifice for them was made,
And suffered on the tree.

To Him their constant praises rise—
To Him all praise is given,
In that blest place beyond the skies,
And that blest place is Heaven.

ALEXIS.

TO SICKNESS.

Sisters of Heaven—supremely fair,
How kind are thou to me,
That bids me oft for death prepare,
For thou wilt set me free:
Thou dost my wandering reason,
And point at the path true peace to gain.

At nature sinks beneath the load
Of life's oppressive cares,
When pain or sorrows dire corrode
The bloom that Nature wears,
The wearied soul, enjoyment o'er,
Pursues these hurtling torrents to yours.

When sickness long, with grief and pain,
Pervades earth's rapture's pest;
Of joys—how calm! how mild the train!
How sweet!—too sweet to last!
Then blest that wave that bids expire
The fainting, glimmering taper's fire.

How, oh! my soul! how vain, how blind
To be forlorn estate,
If Thou did'st not my fitful mind
And end irradiate;
For hence I learn, disease and woe
Attend my journey here below.

[SELECTED.]

LA FAYETTE.

Hail, patriot, statesman, hero, sage!
Hail, freedom's friend! hail Gallia's page—
Whose laurels greener grow in age,
Plucked by the side of *Washington!*
Hail, champion in a holy cause,
When hostile hands our shores beset;
Whose sabre bade th' oppressor pause—
Hail, heavy warrior—*La Fayette!*

Forever welcome to the shore,
A youthful chief, thy footsteps pressed;
And freedom, went and peril bore,
Till "VENI, VICI" decked thy crest
Forever welcome, great and good!
Till freedom's sun on earth shall set,
The soul small voice of gratitude
Shall bless the name of—*La Fayette.*

* Learnt and acquired.

What monarch of despotic power,
Who him would crush the freeborn brave?
Whose glory gilds a tottering tower,
Himself a subject and a slave:
Would not to view a mat on's eyes
With joyous drops unbidden rise,
The pageantry of pride decline,
And grasp the hand of *La Fayette.*

Whene'er the lips of youth inquire
The path to virtue, honor, fame—
To glory's temple proud aspire,
While warmly glows the ardent flame;
The voice of age shall first or last tell
What perils oft its path beset,
And prompt them onward by the spell
That urged the soul of *La Fayette.*

And when the shades of death shall close
Forever round thy hallowed head,
We'll mark the place of thy repose,
By filial love and duty led;
And hearts that beat in human free,
(Fresh by unerring wisdom set,)
The living monument shall be
Of Freedom's champion—*La Fayette.*

BOSTON BARD.

THE MORALIST.

FROM COWPER'S TASK.

Thou art the source and centre of all minds,
Their only point of rest, eternal Word!
From thee departing, they are lost, and rove
At random, without honour, hope, or peace.
From thee is all that soothes the life of man,
His high endeavour, and his glad success,
His strength to suffer, and his will to serve.
But O, thou bounteous giver of all good,
Thou art of all thy gifts thyself the crown!
Give what thou can'st, without thee we are poor;
And with thee rich, take what thou wilt away.

LIFE AND GOODNESS.

Long life is not very desirable. We live, however; let us therefore do good: in which we have a bright encouragement that our labour will not be lost.

Were it certain that the longer we live the wiser we become and happier, then indeed a long life would be desirable—but since, on the contrary, our mental strength decays, and our enjoyments of every kind not only sink and cease, but diseases and sorrows come in the place of them, if any wish is wise, it is surely the wish that we should go away, unshaken by years, undepressed by grief, and undespoiled of our better faculties.

To a man whose affections are confined to the private and domestic circle—to a man who has no other pleasure than the gratification of his appetites, the cheerfulness of sunny skies, the excitement of conviviality and the sympathies of friends, this is a natural and consistent wish; when his vigor has decayed, his appetites palled, and his friends have sunk away in death, what remains for him here?

Laniet vatis, edisti satis, atque bibisti,
Tempus abire tibi est.—

But inasmuch as a large proportion of us are destined to pass through this gradual decay—inasmuch as death is not always—and where we are fettered with duties to others—ought not always, to be present at our call, it becomes of the last importance to all of us, to cultivate and expand to the utmost, the public and social affections. Let a man do this, let him take a lively interest in the improvement of his species at large, contributing to it according to such power as nature has given him, and he may sustain with equanimity the loss of kindreds and acquaintance—death hath no more dominion over him: years may roll on—external senses may decay, but so long as he retains eyes to see, or ears to hear, a newspaper, the most exciting, the most certain, and the most durable of all enjoyments, still remains; above all, at the present season, when every hour teems with inventions that seem to place no limits to the power and pleasure of man—when we ride upon the wind and walk upon the wave—when from Chili to Mexico, from Athens to Ostend, the whole human race bursting from the fetters which have so long enthralled its understanding, is preparing to hurl destruction on the tyrants who would perpetuate its chains—at such a season, even the aged and infirm might pray for the longest protraction of their span, if it were only to witness the events of the coming hour, and like the Seer on Pisgah's height, to catch one view of the glories and happiness which Time is preparing for posterity.

Of all the sources of animation and interest which are open to man, that which we have here disclosed is the most extensive, the most durable, and the least destructible by external accidents: alloyed, however, with evil as all human enjoyments are, subject, as are all human speculations, to unavoidable crosses, neither is this one altogether exempt from the common lot. There have been cases in which for a time the prospects of improvement have been hidden by thick darkness—in which the human race has seemed to retrograde,—and even the sanguine have almost ceased to hope: fortunately these periods have been few, and at distant intervals; from the beginning of the world to the present day, the lot of mankind has been progressively improving, and as improvement seems to have the faculty of multiplying itself in a kind of geometrical proportion, they who have seen the first strides of the present century are above all, entitled to pass on to their sleep in the confident hope of a brilliant and happy futurity.

Extraordinary Anecdotes of the famous Duchess of Kingston.

The Duchess, in one of her peregrinations, met with a person habited like a pilgrim. He was well made, had a penetrating eye, and the whole of his countenance was expressive. Though he was much inclined to cultivate an intimacy with the Duchess, he chose rather to correspond than converse with her, from a consciousness that he was more capable of shining in the former than the latter capacity. Flattery was the means by which he resolved to attempt making an impression on her mind; and in this design he succeeded. Soon after leaving the Duchess, his correspondence commenced; and he took care that his letters abounded with professions of admiration of her illustrious character. This was of all language the most agreeable to her disposition.—She became enamoured with the pilgrim; and there being something mysterious in his manner and garb, she felt a strong desire to obtain an explanation of every circumstance. The gratification however was denied, and the only favor she could obtain was, a promise to meet her at another time. Meanwhile the correspondence continued, in the same adulatory strain. At last when the appointed time arrived, the Duchess, instead of a pilgrim, met with an Abbe.

The account the stranger now gave of himself was as follows: That he was by birth an Albanian Prince; had travelled through Europe under different disguises, and had only formed attachments with the most exalted personages.—At Berlin, according to his own account he was honored with the friendship of Prince Henry of Prussia; at Rome he was intimately acquainted with most of the cardinals; their Neapolitan Majesties particularly honored him with their esteem; and with the Emperor of Germany he represented himself on a footing of the most cordial familiarity. This artifice operated upon the vanity of the Duchess like a charm. The name of the stranger was now asked, and he announced his travelling appellation to be "Worta." Who Worta was, the Duchess never thought of making any inquiry; she took it for granted that he was a very great man. The diamond box was exhibited to Worta for his admiration, and he praised it in terms the most hyperbolical. A valuable ring was presented to him, and as a prince it was deemed gracious in him to receive it. At last he thought proper to make known the object he had in view.—Worta having satisfied himself with the visits he had made to the different courts, proposed returning to his own country; and could he be honored with such a partner as the Duchess, he would consider himself as the happiest man in the world. The infatuated Duchess listened to this address with infinite pleasure; and had there not been an insurmountable obstacle to any connubial alliance, it is beyond a doubt that she would have given her hand and fortune to the adventurer. This Worta had in fact very recently committed several forgeries in Holland, and, being apprehended, despatched himself by poison.

The addresses of this impostor were succeeded by those of a real prince, who, after an attachment which subsisted twenty years, made the Duchess an offer of his hand. This personage was Prince Radzival, an illustrious Pole, who had pretentions to the crown of Poland. The Duchess first met him on a visit to the court of Saxony.—He lived in a style of splendour, which excited the admiration of those who knew not the amount of his immense revenues. Struck with the grandeur of his state, the Duchess practised every ingratiating art which might attract his regard, and she proved so far successful as to engage the heart of the Prince in her favor. This was all that she desired; for the consequences of the engagement were magnificent presents, and a correspondence maintained during a succession of years. When the Duchess was about making a second visit to Petersburgh, proposing to travel thither by land, she intimated, in a letter to Prince Radzival, her intentions to take his dominions in her route. The Prince, whose affection had not been abated by time, received the account of her determination with the utmost pleasure. The place of meeting was fixed; and the extremely romantic style in which the interview was conducted, deserves a description.

The place of rendezvous was Berge, a village in a duchy within the territories of the Prince, and about 40 miles from Riga. On the Duchess' arrival she was waited on by an officer in the retinue of the Prince, who was commissioned to inform her grace that his master proposed to dispense with the ceremonials of rank, and visit her as a friend. The next morning was the time appointed for this visit; and in the interval it was requested that the Duchess would permit herself to be escorted to a hotel ten miles distant, whither the Prince had sent his cooks, and other attendants, to wait on her grace. Accordingly next morning the visit took place, and was conducted in the following manner:

Prince Radzival came with forty carriages, each drawn by six horses. In the different vehicles were his nieces, the ladies of his principality, and all other illustrious characters. Besides these, there were 600 horses led in train, 1000 dogs, and several hogs. A guard of huzzars completed the suite. So extraordinary an assemblage, in a country surrounded with wood, gave an air of romance to the interview, which was still heightened by the manner in which the Prince contrived to amuse his female visitor. He made two feasts, and they were ordered in the following style. The prince had previously caused a village to be erected, consisting of 40 houses, all of wood, and fancifully decorated with leaves and branches. The houses were disposed in the form of a circle, in the middle of which were erected three spacious rooms, all the houses were shut, and the inhabitants appeared to have retired to rest. The entertainment began with splendid fire-works on an adjoining piece of water, and two vessels encountered each other in a mock engagement. This was succeeded by the feast, at which every thing was served on plate, and the dishes were extremely sumptuous. The Duchess, delighted with so superb a reception, entered with all her usual exhilaration of spirits into the festivity of the evening, and amused the company with her enchanting voice.

When the feast was ended, Prince Radzival conducted the Duchess to the village, the houses of which were before shut. On a sudden they were converted into 40 open shops, brilliantly decorated, and containing the richest commodities of different kinds. From these shops the Prince selected a variety of articles, which he presented to his mistress. They consisted of a magnificent topaz, rings, boxes, and trinkets of all description. The company then returned to the rooms, which were thrown into one, and a ball was opened by Prince Radzival and the Duchess. The dances being concluded, the company quitted the ball-room, and in an instant it was in a blaze; combustible matter having been previously disposed for the purpose, and the people of the village were seen dancing around the fire. This entertainment is supposed to have cost Prince Radzival upwards of 50,000*l.*

The Prince's gallantry, however, did not terminate with this scene. At a country seat 10 miles from Nieciffuis, his favorite town, he gave the Duchess a second feast, followed by a hunt, for which purpose the animals had been brought. The hunt was in a wood, at night. A regiment of hussars, with lighted torches in their hands, formed a circle, within which were huntsmen also with torches. The animal, thus surrounded with fire, was frightened, and after the usual sport, he fell a victim to his pursuers. A great number of the Polish nobility attended at this hunt. During 14 days that the duchess remained with Prince Radzival, she dined and slept in different houses belonging to the Prince. As the retinue moved from place to place, they, on every third or fourth day, met a camp formed of the Prince's own guards. On the journey from Nieciffuis, at night the roads were illuminated, guards accompanied as escorts, and on the arrival of the Duchess at the different towns belonging to the Prince, the magistrates waited on her with congratulations, and cannon were fired.

After such a magnificent profusion of compliments, it may appear astonishing that the heart of the Duchess should be insensible to the gallantries of the Polish Prince. Yet such, on this occasion, was the natural perverseness of her temper, and at the moment of her being complimented with a *feu de joye*, she only thus expressed her sentiments of the Prince's treatment: "He may fire as much as he pleases, but he shall not hit the mark!" These are said to be precisely the words she used.

The Duchess, during her residence in Poland, had also the honor to be entertained by Count Ogniski, a nobleman, who was held in the highest esteem by the late King of Poland. At a concert which he gave the Duchess, he performed on six different instruments. His establishment for musical entertainments cost him every year about $100,000 of our money. He had a theatre in which plays, in the French, German and Polish languages, were acted. He purchased horses from the remotest countries. One which he showed the Duchess, was brought him from Jerusalem.

She continued a few days at the Nobleman's house, and Prince Radzival, accompanying her thither, an emulation seemed to prevail who should show her the greatest attention. But the utmost civilities could make no lasting impression on a mind so destitute of sensibility.

Among the worthless objects that partook of the lady's occasional benefactions, was the notorious Semple, whom she liberated from the prison at Calais, by compounding with his creditors.

Of the qualities of the Duchess of Kingston, the most predominant seemed to be a masculine kind of courage. She had always a brace of loaded pistols at the side of her bed, and her female domestics had orders never to enter her chamber unless the bell rang, lest by sudden surprise she might be induced to fire at them. In her travelling carriage there were fire arms, and once, on her route to Petersburgh, she discharged a case of pistols at a party supposed to have inimical designs. This heroism she is said to have inherited from her mother.

The Duchess enjoyed through life a sound state of health. Except an attack at Petersburgh, when an epidemic disorder prevailed, and the fever with which she was seized on her return from Rome to meet her trial, she experienced not a day's illness. The method she took to preserve health, was that of inuring herself to hardiness.—The severest cold neither discomposed her feelings, nor prevented her from prosecuting a journey. She admitted fires in her apartments, rather from fashion than inclination. For a slight indication of the gout, she instantly plunged her feet into cold water; and bleeding, whether proper or not, was the universal remedy to which she had recourse in any casual complaint.

In person, she was rather under the middle stature; her limbs were not remarkable for symmetry; her motions were not graceful; nor was she endowed with the sensibility and retiring delicacy of manner, which, of all others, is a most captivating quality. Her features were agreeable, her eyes piercing, and her complexion glowed with the indications of health and vivacity. On the whole, her appearance was extremely engaging; and, had the virtues and accomplishments of her mind been answerable to her exterior endowments, she must have commanded universal esteem, as well as love and admiration. But the vanity, the inconstancy, the caprice, and the eccentricity of her conduct, prevailed in so intolerable a degree, that, notwithstanding an immense fortune, she lived almost without a friend, and died entirely unregretted.

COLLECTANEA.

In an old church in the town of Truro, in Cornwall, there is a large massive monument which is erected to the memory of John Roberts, Esq. who died in 1614. It was originally decorated with several figures, and having fallen into decay, was, a few years since, repaired by order of Miss H——, of Landarick, a descendant of the family. When it was finished, the mason presented an account of which the following is a literal copy:—"to putting one new foot to Mr. John Roberts, mending the other, and putting seven new buttons to his coat, and a new string to his breeches-knees—to two new feet to his wife Phillis; mending her eyes, and putting a new nosegay in her hand—to two new hands and a new nose to the captain—to two new feet and a new hand to his wife, and putting a new cuff to her gown—to making and fixing two new wings on Time's shoulders, making a new great toe, mending the handle to his scythe, and putting a new blade to it," all of which items are severally drawn out and balanced by pounds, shillings and pence.—*Leaves from a Journal.*

Marville, in his Melange D'Histoire, &c. produces two or three instances of ridiculous situations, in which, great men have been seen. One of them must have been singularly so. The celebrated Constable Anne de Montmorency, a man whose valor and military skill were only exceeded by his pride, his cruelty, and his bigotry, was ordered by Francis I. of France, to carry on his shoulders, or any way that he could contrive it, his niece, the princess of Navarre, to the altar, where she was, against her will, to be married to the "Duc de Cleves." This, Brantome observes, was a hard task, as the little lady was so loaded with jewels, and rich brocade of gold and silver, that she could scarcely walk. The whole court were amazed at the King's command; the Queen of Navarre was pleased, as she wished her daughter to be inculated, on account of her having imbibed Lutheran principles; but the Constable was much hurt, at being exposed to the ridicule of the whole world, and said, "It is henceforward over with me: my favor at court is passed away:" accordingly, he was dismissed as soon as the wedding was over.

Man is but a verb, conjugate him how you will, that has to be, to do, and to suffer; and if he cannot agree with himself, let him find out his nominative case, and agree with that. This is the rule of good humour. "Philosophy," says Sterne, "has a fine saying for every thing," but good humour has a finer feeling for every body: there is something in it like a blanket in a cold night, or an ice cream in a hot day, that is comfortable and refreshing. It is alike necessary to the health of the body and the health of the mind; and in another point of view it is "twice blessed:" it communicates its benefits to all around you, and in this particular resembles a cheerful fire, that will warm two as well as one.

PRINCE POTEMKIN, OF RUSSIA.

To what trifles do many persons owe their elevation; Prince Potemkin was indebted for his honors and fortunes to a FEATHER. In the revolution which gave the late Empress sole possession of the throne, she appeared at the head of the Ismail of guards, when Potemkin, a young officer in the cavalry, perceiving that she had no feather in her hat, as she appeared on that momentous occasion *en militaire*, rode up to her and presented his. This extraordinary man, experienced, in early life, a disappointment of heart, which so frequently forces the mind out of its proper sphere, and unsettles it forever. Potemkin rushed into the field of battle, and in search of death obtained glory. The cruel fair one still rejected him, notwithstanding his scars and honours, and became violently smitten with an ugly old man, whom she married, and hated for ever after.

In the reign of George the first, the two celebrated English Universities, Oxford and Cambridge, were much opposed to each other in politics. So high did they carry their feelings, that government thought proper to station a military force there. Cambridge, as adherents to the royal party, was rewarded by a present of books, and the celebrated Dr. Trapp furnished the following epigram:

Our Royal master saw with heedful eyes,
The wants of his two Universities:
Troops he to *Oxford* sent, as knowing why
That learned body wanted loyalty;
But *Books* to *Cambridge* sent, as well discerning,
That that right royal body wanted learning.

This Epigram received a very happy and decisive return from Sir William Brown, as it is said, *impromptu*:

The King to *Oxford* sent a troop of *Horse*,
For tories know no argument but force;
With equal care to *Cambridge*, *Books* he sent,
For whigs allow no force but argument.

A Dream.—At the late Anniversary Meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society in London, the Rev. H. Townley, of Calcutta, said—He remembered a dream that he had heard a very pious person relate, that he had dreamt the foregoing night. He dreamt that he had died, and that he had arrived at the gates of Heaven, when he applied to the holy watchmen to admit him within the sacred walls. "Whom do you want?" said they. He replied, that he belonged to the Independents, and wished to join them in that place. "There are no such people here!" was the answer he got. "Well," said he, "I have had some connexion with the Baptists; may I join them?"—"We do not know any of that name," replied the heavenly watchman. It was in vain that he asked for Churchmen—they had never heard of such a term; there were not even any Wesleyans. The poor man was just going away in despair, when, as a last resource, he said, "But I am a Christian;" at this word the gate of bliss flew open, and he was received as a welcome guest."

From the United States' Literary Gazette.

NIAGARA.

The first thing to be done, after descending the tower of steps, is to strip ourselves of all clothing, except a single covering of linen, and a silk handkerchief tied tight over the ears. This costume, with the addition of a pair of pumps, is the court-dress of the palace of Niagara.

We passed about fifty rods under the Table Rock, beneath whose brow and crumbling sides we could not stop to shudder, our minds were at once so excited and oppressed, as we approached that eternal gateway, which nature has built of the motionless rock and the rushing torrent, as a fitting entrance to her most awful magnificence. We turned a jutting corner of the rock, and the chasm yawned upon us.—The noise of the cataract was most deafening; its headlong grandeur rolled from the very skies; we were drenched by the overflowings of the stream; our breath was checked by the violence of the wind, which for a moment scattered away the clouds of spray, when a full view of the torrent, raining down its diamonds in infinite profusion, opened upon us. Nothing could equal the brilliancy of the spectacle. The weight of the falling waters made the very rock beneath us tremble, and from the cavern that received them issued a roar, as if the confined spirits of all who had ever been drowned joined in a united scream for help! Here we stood,—in the very jaws of Niagara,—deafened by an uproar, whose tremendous din seemed to fall upon the ear in tangible and ceaseless strokes, and surrounded by an unimaginable and oppressive grandeur. My mind recoiled from the immensity of the tumbling tide; and I thought of time and of eternity, and felt that nothing but its own immortality could rise against the force of such an element.

The guide now stopped to take breath. He told us, by hallooing in our ears at the top of his voice, "that we must turn our heads away from the spray when it blew against us, draw the hand downwards over the face if we felt giddy, and not rely too much on the loose pieces of rock." With these instructions he began to conduct us, one by one, beneath the sheet. A few steps further, and the light of the sun no longer shone upon us. There was a grave-like twilight, which enabled us to see our way, when the irregular blasts of wind drove the water from us; but most of the time it was blown upon us from the sheet with such fury that every drop seemed a sting, and in such quantities that the weight was almost insupportable. My situation was distracting; it grew darker at every step, and in addition to the general tremor with which every thing in the neighborhood of Niagara is shuddering, I could feel the shreds and splinters of the rock yield as I seized them for support, and my feet were continually slipping upon the slimy stones. I was obliged, more than once, to have recourse to the prescription of the guide to cure my giddiness, and though I would have given the world to retrace my steps, I felt myself following his darkened figure, vanishing before me, as the maniac, faithful to the phantoms of his illusion, pursues it to his doom. All my faculties of terror seemed strained to their extreme, and my mind lost all sensation, except the sole idea

of a universal, prodigious, and unbroken motion.

Although the noise exceeded by far the extravagance of my anticipation, I was in some degree prepared for this. I expected, too, the loss of breath from the compression of the air, though not the suffocation of the spray; but the wind, the violence of the wind exceeding, as I thought, in swiftness and power the most desolating hurricane—how came the wind there?—There, too, in such violence and variety, as if it were the cave of Æolus in rebellion. One would think that the river above, fearful of the precipice to which it was rushing, in the folly of its desperation, had seized with giant arms upon the upper air, and in its half-way course abandoned it in agony.

We now came opposite a part of the sheet, which was thinner, and of course lighter. The guide stopped, and pointed upwards; I looked—and beheld the sun, "shorn of his beams" indeed, and so quenched with the multitudinous waves, that his faint rays shed but a pale and silvery hue upon the cragged and ever humid walls of the cavern.

Nothing can be looked at steadily beneath Niagara. The hand must constantly guard the eyes against the showers which are forced from the main body of the fall, and the head must be constantly averted from a steady position, to escape the sudden and vehement blasts of wind. One is constantly exposed to the sudden rising of the spray, which bursts up like smoke from a furnace, till it fills the whole cavern, and then, condensed with the rapidity of steam, is precipitated in rain; in addition to which, there is no support but flakes of the rock, which are constantly dropping off; and nothing to stand upon but a bank of loose stones covered with innumerable eels.

Still there are moments when the eye, at one glance, can catch a glimpse of this magnificent saloon. On one side the enormous ribs of the precipice arch themselves with Gothic grandeur more than one hundred feet above our heads, with a rottenness more threatening than the waters under which they groan. From their summit is projected, with incalculable intensity, a silvery flood, in which the sun seems to dance like a fire-fly. Beneath, is a chasm of death; an anvil, upon which the hammers of the cataracts beat with unsparing and remorseless might; an abyss of wrath, where the heaviest damnation might find new torment, and howl unheard.

We had now penetrated to the inmost recess. A pillar of the precipice juts directly out into the sheet, and beyond it no human foot can step, but to annihilation.—The distance from the edge of the falls, to the rock which arrests our progress, is said to be forty-five feet, but I do not think this has ever been accurately ascertained. The arch under which we passed, is evidently undergoing a rapid decay at the bottom, while the top, unwasted, juts out like the leaf of a table. Consequently a fall must happen, and, judging from its appearance, may be expected every day; and this is probably the only re a danger in going beneath the sheet. We passed to our temporary home, through the valley which skirts the upper stream, among gilded clouds and rainbows and wildflowers, and felt that we had experienced a consummation of curiosity; that we had looked upon that, than which earth could offer nothing to the eye or heart of man more awful or more magnificent. O. W."

The following admirable Report of the Committee of Agriculture of the House of Representatives of the United States, composed of Messrs. Van Rensselaer, Baylies, Garnet, Harris, Pa. Rose, Patterson, Pa. and Whitman, which deserves to be written in letters of gold, as embracing all the great principles of political economy, calculated to render a nation great and prosperous, affords a rational ground of hope, that new schemes of policy will at length be adopted; that a new era is about to dawn on the United States; and that the paralysis and distress so generally prevalent, will disappear.

In the House of Representatives, March 19, 1824.

The committee on agriculture, to whom was referred the resolution of the House of Representatives, instructing them to inquire if an increase of the duty now established by law, on any article of foreign growth or manufacture, will be for the interest of the agriculturist; and, if there be any such article, to name the same, together with the additional amount of duty which they deem beneficial to the agricultural interest, respectfully submit the following report:

That, in the apprehension of your committee, whatever increases the consumption of its products, whether at home or abroad, necessarily advances the interest of agriculture. He who cultivates the soil, looks beyond the supply of his own wants for the profits of his labour. He looks to a market for the surplus products of his industry. The home market, in the opinion of the committee, is at all times to be preferred to the foreign market, when the reward of agricultural pursuits is equal: the former is less precarious than the lattter; it is, also, more permanent and certain, and above the reach of restraining and prohibitory duties of foreign hostility; and when the home market can be increased in its demands, without diminishing in a greater degree the foreign consumption, it would seem wise and prudent to promote its extension by every rational means within the sphere of legislation.

Your committee consider the increase of duties on many foreign articles now imported into the United States, would promote the agricultural prosperity of the nation. A portion of population engaged in manufactures would necessarily depend on the farmer for subsistence, and create a more perfect and profitable division of labour than now exists. A new market would be opened, and a new demand created, for all the raw materials which new manufactures would consume.—It cannot be denied, that if all the manufactured articles now consumed by the people of the United States, were manufactured within the bounds of our country, from the raw material furnished by ourselves, the value of our lands would be increased, and the profits of agricultural labour considerably augmented. Demand and consumption would be directly extended—a great extent of soil devoted to the growing of products that now afford no sufficient stimulus to cultivation. The soil and climate of the United States are capable of producing the various articles necessary for such manufactoring establishments as will most naturally flourish in this country, and of such as would inevitably be consumed, provided manufacturing labour should be extended. By a comprehensive and rigorous system of policy, calculated to unfold our agricultural resources, a spirit of emulation and industry would be diffused over the land: a vast and active system of internal exchange would rise up; the expense of transportation in heavy articles would be, in a great measure, saved; and, in fact, that which should be ardently wished for, in every agricultural country, a home market would appear; this, too, would prove a market at once various, in point of demand, but sure, steady and unchanging. The policy, the caprice, the selfishness, and the hostility of other nations could not affect it. On this point, therefore, the committee cannot entertain any doubt. The extension of domestic manufactures, depending on the production of such raw materials as can be found in this country, must increase the demand and consumption of those materials, and of course secure a new and ready market.

As to the articles of foreign growth, to which an increase of duty should apply, in order to promote the prosperity of our agriculture, the committee need only remark, that, if the principles which they advance be sound, the duty should embrace every raw material found or procured with ease and cheapness, and in abundance in the United States. The committee have confined themselves to the home market, in the brief view which they have presented. The question how far the increase of this home market, by an increase of duty on foreign articles, would affect the demand of our agricultural products abroad, leads to a new train of considerations. The first inquiry which naturally occurs on this point is, what are the inducements with foreign nations to purchase the productions of our soil? what the moving causes of the market which they extend? Is their policy founded on favour, reciprocity, self-interest, or necessity? On this subject, there is little ground for difference of opinion. Foreign nations act not for us, but for themselves. Favour, and even reciprocity, form no basis for their measures towards us beyond the compass of bare expediency. They will consume our raw materials when they cannot do better; when they can, they will not consume them. When the consumption of our agricultural products comes in contact with any principle of political economy applicable to their own condition, a hostile tariff meets us at their shores. Hence, the foreign market, for the fruits of our soil, depends but little on the sale which foreign manufacturers find it in this country: and, whether we purchase more or less, foreign nations will graduate their policy towards us, by a standard independent of any general system of duties which we may adopt; at least, so it appears to your committee.

How long would Great Britain purchase our cotton, if her own colonies could supply her demands? How many nations would consume any article that is cultivated by the American agriculturist, if they could find their demand supplied on better and more advantageous conditions, by home industry? These questions are answered by their proposition; it is, therefore, the opinion of the committee, that the foreign market for our agricultural products, and for the staple articles of our exports, in the shape of raw materials, will not be essentially affected by any increase of duty on those foreign manufactures which are composed of similar materials.

As to the amount of duty which should be imposed, it must always depend upon a variety of considerations, which need not be detailed: it should be sufficient to secure the exclusive and constant demand of our raw materials, and to sustain the American manufacturer in his pursuits; it must be competent to build up and protect those manufacturing establishments at present in the country, and which, with a reasonable encouragement, will present a constant demand for those raw materials.

In fact, as to the articles of foreign growth or manufacture, which should be taxed in order to increase our agricultural prosperity, your committee would refer, generally, to the tariff now before the house. The committee do not perceive the necessity of selecting any articles, or of imposing any duties beyond those embraced by that bill.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

[From London papers to 14th of June, received at the office of the Saturday Evening Post.]

AFRICA.

The subjoined extracts are taken from the Cape Coast Gazette of the 21st of February.—The first contains the account of the burning of Succondee by the British, in retaliation for the affair with the Ashantees. The second communicates some intelligence of the state of the slave trade in that quarter, as ascertained during a cruise of his Majesty's ship Bann, from which it would appear that the Brazilian flag was the only one engaged in that infamous traffic:—

DESTRUCTION OF SUCCONDEE.

The repeated insults offered to the boats' crews of our squadron in acts of hostility committed by the natives of this once extensive town upon such of our poor wounded fellows as found their way to the water-side, after the battle of the 21st ult. caused Major Chisholm, commanding the troops on the Gold Coast, to determine upon its entire destruction; with this view he ordered Capt. Laing to march from Djuqua, with the whole of the Fantee force, and to cross the country to Commendo, where they were joined by the Major himself on Sunday the 15th inst. At day-light on Monday morning the embarkation commenced, and although the means of effecting it were very insignificant, yet by the exertions of the naval officers, a force of upwards of 1,000 men were embarked on board his Majesty's ship Owen Glendower, and the Sierra Leone packet, before sunset, when the Bann hove in sight, and both vessels with the schooner, commenced beating to windward. It had been expected that the expedition would have reached Succondee by midnight, when a disembarkation would have immediately taken place, and a body of Ashantees in all likelihood captured; but the continuation for the greater part of the night of a strong sea breeze and leeward current, prevented the completion of so desirable an object. The vessels only succeeded in taking up their situations on Tuesday, at three P. M. and the disembarkation taking place at day-light, the whole of the natives, together with a party of 600 Ashantees, fled from the town, which was instantly set fire to, and laid in ruins, by the party which landed under the command of Captain Laing, the boats being under the charge of Captain Woolcombe, late of his Majesty's ship Owen Glendower. By eight P. M. the town was completely razed, and every valuable, as well as rum, powder, and stores of every kind, either burned or blown up. Thus have the deluded natives of this town paid for their extreme insolence and breach of faith, and it is to be hoped that the lesson may prove useful to all others, who, under the mask of neutrality, have offered us every annoyance in their power; for we understand our acting Governor is determined to visit with immediate and condign punishment, all who, during the continuation of the unfortunate hostilities which at present agitate the country, directly or indirectly afforded assistance to the enemies of his Britannic Majesty.

TRADE IN SLAVES.

His Majesty's ship Bann returned to Cape Coast on the 13th instant, from a cruise in the Bights of Biafra and Benin, in the course of which her boats searched the principal haunts of the slave-dealers—namely, Benin River, Bonny, Calabar, and the Camaroons. In the first-named, a brig, under the flag of Pernambuco, was examined. She had an Imperial passport to carry 221 slaves from Malembo, a royal Portuguese colony south of the Line; this vessel, being old and heavy, and having no slaves on board, was not molested, although the informality of the passport would have justified her detention. In the Bonny, there were no slave-vessels whatever, nor had there been any for a length of time. The last was the Louisa, a Spanish schooner, which left the river with a full cargo for Havanna.—None were found either in the Calabar or Camaroons, nor had there been any in either river for a length of time.

On returning up the coast, Benin was again visited, when it was found the Brazilian alluded to had left the river in consequence of Lieutenant Scott having left a boat's crew on board of the British ship Fletcher, of Liverpool, to interrupt her when she attempted to quit with her slaves on board. The King of Warre had obliged the Captain to land half his cargo, before he would commence his trade, all of which he lost. Off Lagos, the Bann discovered a squadron of Brazilian slavers, consisting of a large ship, brig, and schooner, the whole of which were taken possession of; the slaves of the two last vessels were on the beach, in readiness for their reception; platforms laid, provisions and water complete, &c.

The captains of the above vessels being on shore, the boats under Lieutenants Amsink and Wilson were sent up the river to request their attendance on board, in order that they might have an opportunity of justifying their trading for slaves at Lagos, as well as explaining by what authority the personage styling himself Emperor of Brazils granted passports, the 4th article of the Portuguese treaty providing that all vessels from Brazil were to be furnished with royal passports, &c.

On the arrival of the boats at the town of Lagos, they were received with every manifestation of friendship by the King, and also by the Portuguese: the former promised to send off the slaves in the morning, which he said amounted to only 1,000, the ship not having completed half her cargo. With this assurance the boats remained in the river during the night, little suspecting the treachery that lay in wait for them: at day-light the officers waited on the King, to request he would fulfil his promise, and send the slaves on board, but he endeavoured by every means to evade the question, and conducted himself with much rudeness, as well towards the officers as to Mr. Houtson (a British merchant, trading for ivory at the same place, and whose public spirited conduct on this occasion is beyond all praise), and at length endeavoured to detain them; nor was it without considerable difficulty that they succeeded in regaining the boats, followed by the armed multitude, amongst whom were the Portuguese employed in distributing *aguadente*, which had the effect of working up the natives to a pitch of perfect frenzy. They had scarcely got into the boats, when a most furious attack was commenced upon them by the whole population, which consisted of from 2,000 to 3,000 men, generally armed with bows and arrows, in addition to which a battery of nine guns opened its fire; the first discharge proving ineffectual, a few seamen landed and spiked the guns, before a second could take place, the people having fled on the pinnace and yawl directing their fire against them; after an engagement of 40 minutes, in which time the whole of the boats, ammunition was expended, the natives continuing to keep their ground, notwithstanding their being mowed down by every discharge of grape from the boats' guns, they returned on board, having sustained a loss of one seaman, and one marine killed; besides Lieutenant Wilson, severely wounded in two places, two midshipmen, and five seamen and marines slightly wounded, out of the small force which manned the boats. The three vessels were on the following day despatched to Sierra Leone, for adjudication in the mixed Commission Court. From Whydah the Bann chased an hermaphrodite brig, evidently a slaver, but under what colours could not be ascertained.

From the above, it will appear that this forbidden traffic is renewed with fresh vigour by the Brazilians, while the absence of French and Spanish flags may allow us to indulge the hope that it is on the decline with those nations. God grant that our charitable conjectures may not hereafter prove groundless.

Sir Thomas Moore's Head.—A few days since, in making some necessary repairs in St. Dunstan's Church, Canterbury, a box was found containing the head of the great Lord Chancellor of England, who was condemned to the block by King Henry VIII. for refusing to take the oath of supremacy to that self-willed Monarch. The head, with the exception of a few of the teeth, was much decayed; and the sacred remains have been restored to their resting-place. Hume says of this interesting character—"That when Sir Thomas Moore was mounting the scaffold, he said to one, 'Friend, help me up, and when I come down again, let me shift for myself.' The executioner asking him forgiveness, he granted the request, but told him 'You will never get credit by beheading me, my neck is so short.'—Then laying his head on the block, he bade the executioner stay till he put aside his beard:—'For,' said he, 'it never committed treason.'"

A violent explosion of gas took place on Thursday evening at Rand's China shop, in the Westminster road. The whole front was blown to atoms, and a soldier on the opposite side of the road received some of the contents of the shop, but was not materially hurt. The master of the house had retired into the cellar to draw some beer, when the light, which he held in his hand, produced an explosion, and knocked him down with great violence. The destruction of crockery ware was beyond description.

A gentleman, now in Canterbury, recently from India, landed at St. Helens, and cut a slip from the willow-tree which shades the tomb of the Emperor Napoleon, upon that secluded rock. The slip of willow is planted in this city. [*Kent Herald.*

Charles Lebrun, Duke of Placentia, Peer of France, and Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, better known as Third Consul during the time of the Consular Government, died a few days ago in France, at his country seat near Dourdan, at the advanced age of 86. He was successively Member of the States-General, of the Constituent Assembly, and of the Council of Ancients. After being Bonaparte's colleague in the Consular Government, he became one of his favoured servants during the empire, occupying the place of Prince Arch-Treasurer, Governor-General of Liguria, of Holland, and other high offices.

The King was to prorogue the Parliament in person, the 25th June.

The English and French funds had experienced an advance, with a prospect of a further rise, in consequence of its being positively announced that the King's speech will contain the usual pacific assurances, and it being understood that an eminent capitalist had given orders for large purchases.

Madame Riego, widow of General Riego, died in London on the 19th June.

The London papers, and particularly the Courier, publish extracts from the speech of the President of Columbia to the Congress, with expressions of respect and approbation.

The official account of the battle with the Ashantees had reached London, and the account of the disaster of Sir Charles M'Carthy's army were confirmed.

Mr. M'Cready, the Tragedian, played the character of Cardinal Wolsey on the evening of the 23d June, from which it would appear that he had not taken orders for the Church.

Mr. Gourlay had not been dismissed. He still persisted in his sanity, and stated that what he had done had been determined upon for five months.

At one of the sittings of the French Chamber of Deputies, at the beginning of last month, a member of the Chamber related in detail the processes used by a number of wine merchants of Paris in the manufacture of wine. They contrive to dispense with the juice of the grape altogether, and compound the liquor which they sell, of water, sugar, acetate of lead and some colouring ingredient.

David's Picture of Mars Disarmed by Venus, has been purchased by an English gentleman for 60,000 francs—about $12,000.

M. de Vilele, the present prime minister of France, and now perhaps, a Duke, is among the most fortunate men of the age.—Not long since he was a practising attorney at Bordeaux was a member of the chamber of Deputies, in 1817, advanced to the Peerage, and now at the head of the Councils of France. M. de Corpiere, Minister of the Interior, was also an Attorney at Bordeaux.

LATEST AND IMPORTANT FROM THE PACIFIC—RECAPTURE OF LIMA.

The schooner Ardent, captain Bossiere, arrived at Baltimore on Saturday night, in 22 days from Porto Bello. Captain B. states that about the last of May news reached Panama, that, owing to the disaffection of the Peruvians, General Bolivar had embarked most of his army on board the Peruvian and Colombian navy, then at Callao, and retired to Truxillo—leaving a Peruvian Colonel in command of the garrison. Shortly after leaving Callao, indeed before he had lost sight of the place, he had the mortification of seeing the Peruvian flag hauled down and the Spanish colours hoisted. A short time after, news was received of the abolition of the Constitutional Government of Spain, upon the receipt of which most of the Spanish troops in Peru refused to acknowledge the absolute government of the King. Availing himself of this circumstance, Bolivar immediately returned to Callao, and was joined by a great number of the Spanish troops, as also by the faction in Peru, who had before opposed him on the ground, (as was said by them) that he had come not for the purpose of assisting them, but of conquering in the name of Colombia. He had again taken possession of Callao, and was marching on, with every prospect of bringing the war to a speedy close. On the 25th of June a reinforcement of between 2 and 3000 troops from Colombia, had passed Chagres, on their way to Panama, to embark for Peru, taking with them a great quantity of arms, ammunition, and cordage, &c. for the navy. A report prevailed throughout the country, that a treaty of Alliance had been formed between Colombia and Hayti, in which the latter agrees to furnish 4000 troops completely armed for the assistance of the former, and which were daily expected. On the 24th June the French brig of war Galle arrived at Chagres from Martinique, bringing an agent from the French government to reside at Panama, who had been well received.

A few days before Capt B. left Panama a brig arrived from Callao with official accounts (letters from President Bolivar to the Intendant) stating the surrender of that port and the city of Lima to his forces on his appearance, without resistance.

The frigate United States, had arrived at Callao, to relieve the Franklin 74, which sailed for the United States on the 10th May.

"An extract of a letter dated Caracas, July 1, says: "A reinforcement of 14,000 men, are ordered to march immediately from this country, to join Bolivar, in Chili. Col. Stopford, editor of the Colombiano, and Col. Young, are ordered to the Head Quarters of Gen. Paez, in the interior."

"Com. Daniels is appointed to the command of the squadron at Porto Cavello, and ordered to get all the vessels, both public and private, ready for sea as soon as possible—probably to take a part of the troops to Porto Bello, that are to reinforce Bolivar."

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

June 1st 1824.—"In April, Lima was in possession of the Royalists, and matters were tranquil. Bolivar was at Truxillo with 7000 men, a force inferior to that of his enemy, and a battle decisive of the fate of the country was expected to take place in May or June. The 2000 *republican troops* who became traitors to their cause and surrendered the fortresses of Callao to the Royalists, had been sent into the interior. Flour was at $34 per barrel, duties $8, and there were several American vessels profiting of this change of consumers."

"Lord Cochrane has lost here much of his influence. An affair lately took place which may induce him to leave the service. About ten days ago, a Brazilian frigate commanded by a young Englishman named Grenfelt, arrived from Para, having on board a large sum (perhaps $200,000) resulting from the seizures made at Para, soon after the affair of Maranham, when Cochrane got possession of about double that sum, which he has ever since retained, upon the plea that he would account for that money when his Majesty Don Pedro would account to him for his Portuguese prizes. Soon after Grenfelt came to anchor, he went on shore to see Cochrane, and whilst he was absent, *Pedro the First*, having been advised of the money being on board the frigate, went *in person* and absolutely took possession of and brought on shore the whole of it, together, as it is said, with all Grenfelt's papers, &c. This joke, so *constitutional* and so dignified, did not please my Lord Cochrane. He told his Majesty next day that he had, this time, 'out generalled him.' Poor Grenfelt, however, who enjoys the reputation of having been the cause of destroying 252 Brazilians at Para, in October last, in the hold of a vessel, has disappeared, and whether he be concealed by Cochrane, or on board one of the British ships of war, is not known."

"The blockade of Pernambuco was still continued as late as the 17th ult. and thus far the town had suffered very little, provisions being plenty. Matters go on here, at Rio, with apparent tranquility, but the opinion seems to be gaining ground, that an expedition from Portugal would meet with considerable success in this quarter."

THE INDIANS.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman who accompanied the American forces that evacuated Fort Smith in April last, to Cantonment Gibson, where they are now stationed. The letter was written after the troops had arrived at the latter post, and is dated on the 18th. of June.

"Lately we have had a visit from Clermont's Village of Osages. The whole Village, to the number of three thousand souls, encamped about four miles from Cantonment Gibson. About two hundred of the principal men attended here in council: after considerable talk and wrangling, the bravos, six in number, who headed the party which committed the depredations in November last, were surrendered and are now in confinement, and will leave this to-day under charge of an officer and some men for Little Rock, where they are to be tried.

"Nothing, in my opinion, could be more unjust than such a procedure. We make laws forbidding the whites to trespass on Indian lands, either for the purpose of hunting, or trapping, and then take no pains to enforce those laws; consequently they are daily infringed, to the detriment of the savages. These savages, in self-defence, seize and punish the intruders, according to their laws. What then is the result. Every petty paper in the Union is teeming with the horrible barbarities of the Indians—how many innocent white men they killed, &c.; and never once noticing the unlawful acts of the marauders, they were justly put to death—justly, because the Indians are acknowledged as a sovereign people, and have the right of enacting and enforcing laws in their own country.

"I paid a visit to the Indian camp. Their huts are constructed in the rudest manner, and pitched without regard to regularity. They are composed partly of reeds and grass plaited, and partly of skins stretched over poles, which are set in the ground and bent at the top, in shape like, but much larger than, the country garden summer house of Pennsylvania. Their wealth consists in horses. We distributed some handkerchiefs and tobacco among them, for which we were highly amused with their horse racing for these articles.

One of them starts with the prize, and the first who is able to overtake him is entitled to it, until he loses it by the same way. The prize is won if he gets back to the starting place, or if the race is given over by the rest of the party. The amusement was stopped by the old Chief, Clermont's son, unfortunately falling from his horse. He is since dead."

MOUNTAINEERS OF HAYTI.

Mr. Granville, the Agent of President Boyer, has communicated the following interesting facts concerning a people denominated the mountaineers of Hayti:

"They are a secluded people, devoted to peace, and the simplest modes of life. When the island is in peace, they come down from the heights of the mountains and cultivate their little lots on its sides or wander in the sloping forests; and sometimes, though very seldom, and in a few numbers, enter the large market towns of the island. They raise cotton which they manufacture into course cloth for their own use, also coffee and vegetables enough for their own consumption; but very seldom carry on any trade, or offer any of their productions for sale. On any alarm of war, they immediately retire to their caves and glens in the heights of the mountains, and are no more seen till the peace is restored. What their numbers are is not known. They have no letters nor education, speak a language peculiar to them, though it is evidently of French origin in part. They are whites in complexion, their hair also white, but woolly like the Africans. They are but little known, as they take no part in the transactions of government; and seem only to be solicitous to live separate from the rest of mankind, unknown and unacquainted with the world."

QUEBEC JULY 26.—The large Ship which was placed on the stocks at the Island of Orleans, in October last, is now completed, and will be launched on Wednesday morning next at high water, which will be a few minutes before eight. She is to be named the *Columbus*, is 300 feet in length, with a corresponding depth and breadth, which is however less than in a common sea vessel.—She resembles in shape a large batteau. She appears to be built with a strength equal to her extraordinary dimensions; and is to have four masts, the first or lower parts of which are now raised. Three masts are to be square rigged, the last to be furnished with sails like those of a schooner. She has at present 5000 tons of timber in her hold, and is not more than half loaded. After being launched, we understand she will be brought round to the Falls of Montmorenci, and take in the remainder of her cargo.

"*Orbit of the Sun.*"—Gov. Eustis, of Massachusetts, at the celebration of the 4th of July, gave as a toast—"*The Liberties of our Country*—May they endure until the *Sun* and moon quit their *orbits*," or words to that effect. This toast was rudely criticised by one of the Boston editors, who took occasion to inform his Excellency that he was by no means greater in astronomy *than he is* in the cabinet—in other words, he plainly gave his Excellency to understand that the toast was the first intimation the world ever had, of the *Sun's* having an *orbit*. The facetious editor of the Connecticut Mirror says "this point was ably discussed by some of the literati of his acquaintance, and among other arguments it was urged that all bodies have an orbit on the 4th of July, and revolve in ellipses round the "social board," late in the afternoon: The President and Vice President being the foci; the length of the table the conjugate; the breath, the transverse; the waiters, the abscisses; and the whole as comical as it is conical.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

[Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post.]

A very beautiful Specimen of Bank Notes engraving from the workshops of Messrs Fairman, Draper, Underwood and Co. may be seen in the new issue of Five dollar notes of the Philadelphia Bank.

Two small frame dwelling houses situate on Chester street, near Vine, were partially consumed on Monday afternoon, about five o'clock.

The Pennsylvania Agricultural Society will hold their second *exhibition and cattle show*, near Chester, in Delaware county, on Thursday the 14th and Friday the 15th of October next.

On Thursday morning, George Croix, a blacksmith by trade, was charged with a design to take the life of his wife by attempting to shoot her with a pistol—On searching him before the Mayor, a loaded pistol was found on him, with bullets, powder, and a sword. He was committed to answer for the charge.

The frigate John Adams, captain Dallas, has come up to the navy yard. She is to be repaired there.

At the late commencement of Columbia College, in New York, the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Langdon Cheves, Esq. of Philadelphia, Daniel Webster, Esq. of Boston, and Thomas Addis Emmet, Esq. of New York.

The State Bank at Morris, (N. J.) has put into circulation a new emission of one dollar bills made payable in bills of the incorporated banks of the state of New Jersey, instead of specie as heretofore.

Negro Jacob, for the murder of James Foreman, a free Negro, at Norfolk, was been tried, convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to be burned in the hand and receive thirty nine lashes.

Capt. Graham, of the Franklin, at Baltimore, has brought from Liverpool a full-blooded bull and two heifers of the celebrated Durham breed.—Capt. G. well deserves the thanks of the agricultural community for his praise-worthy attention to the improvement of this important and useful species of farm stock.

The ship Boston, arrived at Alexandria, from Havre, has brought 119 passengers, comprising 19 families, from Berne, one of the cantons in Switzerland. They are chiefly mechanics and farmers, and intend departing for a settlement which has been established by their countrymen in one of the western states.

Owing to the competition on the New-York Canal, the packet boats have been fitted up in a splendid manner for the reception of passengers, including a sumptuous table and the best beds.—The charges are very low. Travellers proceed in these boats at the rate of 100 miles in 24 hours, avoiding heat and dust, and having around them all the comforts of the drawing room.

A man named James Brewer has been subjected, in the court of common pleas, Boston, to pay 175 dollars for beating a female.

Great Calf—A cow belonging to Col. E. Sanford, of Woodbridge, Con. recently produced a Calf, which weighed, at a few hours old, 145 lbs.

The Boston Palladium remarks that the French Minister Chateaubriand bears his recent disgrace with as much composure as he did his fall of nearly 90 feet from the precipice of Niagara, in which, he gravely says, he was so fortunate as to fall upon a rock, which only occasioned the dislocating of his arm!

The period fixed by law for the termination of Slavery in the state of New York, is the 4th of July, 1827.—According to the census of 1820 there are 29,279 free persons of color, and 10,092 slaves, in that state.

The *North American Review* has been proscribed in France. By a formal order of the government its title is inserted in the list of prohibited books, and the custom-house officers are commanded not to suffer it to pass through their hands into the country. Booksellers are also forbidden to have it on sale, and it is subject to be seized when found in any person's possession.

Monsieur le Baron de Marcuil, Minister from France to the United States, has arrived at Norfolk, (Va.) from Brest.

LISBON.—The ship Panther Austen, has arrived at Boston from Lisbon. She sailed on the 5th of July, at which time there were two British 74s, one frigate and a brig lying there. The king was residing from one to the other, considering himself more safe than on board of his own ships of war.—There was no news at Lisbon.

The Seneca Lock Boat Canal, arrived at Genesee Landing, on Tuesday last week, having entered the Genesee through the feeder at Rochester.—This is the first boat of the kind that has floated on that river; and, in showing the practicability of navigating by steam, without injury to the canals, is an incident of material importance.

Levi Disbrow, a mechanic at New Brunswick, (N. J.) has succeeded in bringing up a stream of pure soft water, by perforating the earth to the depth of one hundred and sixty feet.

Mr. Joseph Giles, of Brattleborough, Vermont, now tans with the Essence of Bark, which completes the process on calf skins in the space of forty eight hours.

A Mrs. Crawford and her two sons, on their way from Washington City to Philadelphia, in crossing the creek at Big Elk, last week, during the freshi, were nearly carried away by the flood. They had been in the water an hour before they and the carriage and horses were extricated by the assistance of the citizens of Elkton.

Prizes.—The editor of the New York Mirror, offers a prize of twenty dollars for the best original Essay that shall be furnished him by the 1st of October next—and the Richmond Visitor, $10 for the best poem received before the first of April next.

A young man, Mr. Samuel Wiley, hung himself a few weeks ago in Penn's Neck, Salem county, N. J.—only a few days after he had been married.

The Boston papers state that the elegant mansion at the corner of Beacon and Park streets, in that city, is to be fitted up for the residence of Gen. La Fayette. It is one of the most delightful situations in Boston, fronting directly on the common.

Boats, calculated to pass through the lakes St. Clair and Erie, and the New York Canal, are now building, near the foot of Lake Huron, for the purpose of taking cargoes of produce to the City of New York.

Capt. Ellis, arrived at Boston from Trinidad, states that four of the pirates that burnt the schr. Martha Jane, had been taken at Key Britton, and that 12 others remained on the key, who would, no doubt, be taken or starved out, as the British schr. Lion and one other armed vessel, were blockading it, and their escape was considered impossible.

In Newport, R. I. a person, reduced from affluence to poverty by belligerent spoliations, sold for a trifle a claim on Spain—He is since dead.—Recently $6000 have been awarded for this claim—and the receiver has given half to the widow.

Leaves.—It is said letters from Amsterdam state, the Dutch Government has recently repealed the law by which the subjects of Holland were forbidden to make loans to Foreign Powers. It may be expected that German capital will be invested in American stocks

Rocking Stones.—The famous rocking stone at Roxbury, New-York, computed to weigh 40 tons, so balanced that it might be moved by a single person, was a few days since rolled from its pivot. It appears that the owner of the land on which it stood frightened by the number of those who came to view it, procured a dozen or two of persons to overthrow it.

In New Orleans, there are now upwards of two thousand ornamental trees, planted in four rows around the city for the comfort of the citizens. Among them is the live oak.

A woman named Amy Colgrave, aged 56, hung herself a short time since, in the ladies' cabin of one of the canal packet boats, a few miles below the village of Syracuse, N. Y. She was insane.

It has been suggested by the Petersburg Republican that the 23d of October next, the anniversary of Cornwallis' surrender, be set apart by the Virginians as a day of especial honor to Gen. La Fayette, under the hope that he will on that day revisit the spot where American freedom was finally consummated, and where his own fair fame was augmented and made immortal.

Medicine.—The Boston Medical Intelligencer says, "there is no doubt of the fact, that people take too much medicine; where ten actually die of acute disease, ten more are doctored to death at their own solicitation."

Whoever will apply an ointment made of gunpowder, brimstone, and common grease, behind the necks of their Lambs, will be sure of having them preserved from all kinds of vermin. The quantity necessary to be made use of is so small, that a sixpenny worth is sufficient to dress upwards of 200 Lambs.

A man named John Curser, residing in Greenburgh, N. Y. committed suicide lately, by cutting his throat with a *scythe*.

Caution.—Eleven men nearly lost their lives at Waterloo, N. Y. in consequence of drinking buttermilk that had been kept in a *glazed* earthenware vessel.

Healthy Town.—There have been but five deaths in Northampton, Mass. during the last six months. The population is 3,278.

Political Definition.—An English gentleman having lately inquired of his American correspondent, what is the real difference between a Democrat and a Federalist, received reply that the distinction was merely nominal—the Federalists are Democrats when they want places, and the Democrats are Federalists when they have got them.

Slave Trade.—There are at this time seven vessels fitting out at the Havanna for the purpose of bringing slaves from Africa.

The Superintendent of the U. States Army at Springfield, (Mass.) has advertised for 935 dozen of Files, 50,000 English, and 12,000 lbs. German Steel, and 1800 lbs. Emery.

Cheap and Expeditious.—A gentleman who left Congress Hall, Saratoga, has arrived at New-York, having travelled two hundred and seventy-five miles in twenty-two hours, for the moderate sum of five dollars!

Since the arrival of the U. S. brig Spark, at the quarantine ground at New York, 25 of the crew have been sent to the Hospital. Fifteen are stated to have had the yellow fever, of whom three have died—the rest are convalescent.—Every precaution is taken to prevent the disease spreading.

Distressing Casualty.—In the town of Attleborough, Mass lately a girl, about 12 years of age was returning home from school, but recollecting something which she wanted and had left at the school house, went back with the view of obtaining it, and finding the door fastened, she, it is supposed, shoved up the window, with the intension of getting in that way. The child not returning as usual from school, the mother went in search of her, when, shocking to relate, she discovered the lifeless body of her child, suspended by the neck, from the school house window. It is supposed the child jumped from the ground to get in at the window, and at the same moment the window sash fell and caught her by the neck—her feet just clearing the ground, and consequently she had no power to extricate herself. Perhaps a knowledge of the manner in which this child lost her life, would have a beneficial effect, as it is not a thing of very uncommon occurrence for grown persons to attempt the like, and even they, under such circumstances would have no power to extricate themselves.

A Riot took place on last Saturday evening, among the workmen employed on the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. There were two white men and three negroes wounded, and one of the boarding houses burned; the wounded men are recovering and considered out of danger.

The contractors and citizens living near the place deserve great credit for their prompt exertions in arresting those concerned, several whom have been lodged in New Castle jail to await their trial.

The affray originated in an attempt made by some of the white laborers to dislodge a number of black men, who were employed on a contract near them.

THE EXTRA SESSION.—The Albany Daily Advertiser of Monday says, "such is the intense interest, witness the proceedings of the legislature which convenes this day, that probably more strangers from abroad will be present than on any former similar occasion. Yesterday our principal hotels and boarding houses were filled to overflowing, and many had to seek lodgings elsewhere. Among those who have arrived, are three members of the British Parliament, recently arrived in this country."

An Inquest was held on the 23d ult. by Samuel Cooper, Esq. at Raccoon Lower Bridge, New Jersey, on the body of a man unknown—he is above six feet high, dark sandy complexion, and had on a coarse linsey shirt and blue striped trowsers!—He is supposed to be James Wilson, the person who commanded the oyster boat which was capsized in the river near Thompson's Point, on the 20th ult—It will no doubt be gratifying to his friends to learn that Judge Cooper caused the body to be decently interred in the burying ground of Mr. Tomkins.

More Fishermen Captured.—In addition to the information lately published respecting the capture and detention of several American fishermen in the Bay of Fundy, by the British brig Botterell, we have now to state that two other vessels, the schrs. Galleon and Rover, were on the 15th ult. captured and carried into St. Andrews. Accounts given by the Crews of these vessels, state that they were seized when taking in fuel and water in the harbour of Grand Manan, which they had a right to do by the treaty with G. Britain.

Capt. Henry Keele of the sloop Sally of Norfolk, on his homeward bound voyage from St. Thomas, was lost overboard when within only a few days sail of his home. This melancholy event happened on Thursday 22d inst. at half past 6 o'clock in the evening, in lat. 32 48, long. 74, when being at the helm, in the act of veering ship, he was knocked over the larboard quarter, by the tiller, during a very heavy squall from the N. E. A spar was immediately thrown overboard, and the boat launched with the utmost despatch, but every effort proved ineffectual to snatch him from his briny grave. A heavy sea running at the time, the boat was scarcely launched, when her counter was knocked off by her beating against the stern of the sloop, and she immediately sunk. Thus circumstanced they were compelled to abandon all hope of saving him, a necessity deeply afflicting to the mate and all the crew by whom he was much beloved and respected.—He was seen on the spar at one time, a few minutes, but it was soon swept from his grasp, for on the next view of it, it was without an occupant. The vessel, at the moment he went over, could not be hove too.

Zerah Colburn, who has lately returned to this country after a residence of twelve or fourteen years in Europe, is now on a visit to his mother in Cabot, Vermont. He has proposed to open a school in that neighbourhood for a few months, to give instruction in the various branches of English education, or in the French language. We are informed by the Montpelier Watchman, that he retains his extraordinary power of arithmetical computation, and is able to explain his method of performing it, though he "cannot very conveniently place his head upon another man's shoulders." From this we infer, that he does not consider the process, by which he obtains the results, which have excited so much surprise, adapted to common use.

Robert Chambers of the United States brig Spark, was killed at the quarantine ground New-York, on Saturday last, by one of his shipmates, by the name of Lewis Stinchcomb. There had been a difference between the men for some days, and the deceased had been called on by Stinchcomb to "fight it out," but declined on the ground of the superior strength of the latter; who then asked him what he should do? and to the reply that he might do what he pleased, he immediately knocked the deceased down and stamped on his head or neck until he died.—Stinchcomb was committed for trial.

A gentleman who arrived at Charleston on the 23d ult. from Vera Cruz, via Havana, states, that at the time of his departure, (20th of June,) the city of Vera Cruz was healthy; but the Castle of St Juan de Ulloa was very sickly. He further states, that when he left Alvarado, (28th June,) the American brig Liberty, Captain Myrick, and schr. M'Donough, Captain Ryan, were still under trial. Nothing was known at either of those places of the Emperor Iturbide having sailed from England for Mexico. Troops were daily expected at Havana, from Old Spain. A frigate, two corvettes, and two brigs were waiting at Havana to take those troops to the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa.—The French frigate Joan de Arc sailed from Havana on the 19th ult having under convoy Spanish and other vessels. The cargo of the brig Mercator, that was captured some time since by the pirates, has been sent to Matanzas in dungeris, and was there seized by the government. Nothing had been heard of the late Captain and crew. The vessel, it was said, had been sunk in Seguasa Bay.

A gentleman of this city on returning to town on Sunday evening, was accosted and stopped about 9 o'clock, by an ill looking ragged scoundrel, near the lane leading to Harrowgate, who peremptorily demanded that he would forthwith deliver his purse. The gentleman, after telling him in the most civil terms, that he had no money about him, received at the same instant, a very violent blow on the head from a short but huge bludgeon, which the fellow carried—the force of it cutting his hat, but to which he attributes, in a very great degree, his safety. Had it not been for the protection which his chapeau afforded him, there cannot possibly be a doubt that, from the violence of the stroke, he would certainly have had his skull fractured. Immediately on returning the blow, the gentleman seized the villain by the throat," and being possessed of considerable activity and strength, as well as a knowledge of the science of "self defence," he planted a tremendous blow between the eyes of the scoundrel, which, at once, laid him prostrate—and after giving him a few hearty kicks, left him on the ground, unable to rise—groaning most piteously, and no doubt regretting, that he should have been so truly unfortunate, as to fall into the hands of a gentleman of that description.

Last Sunday evening about sunset as Mr. Samuel Sailor was returning home from Fair Mount Water works, along the road, leading from that place to Bush Hill, two decently dressed men overtook him, and, after saluting him in a polite manner and observing that the evening was very fine, one of them knocked him down with a blow in the mouth; which loosened one of his teeth. He then jumped on his breast from which he received much injury. After having crammed a handkerchief into his mouth to prevent his sounding an alarm, they proceeded to rob and plunder him of money and clothes. They took from him a watch and one dollar and fifty cents in money which was all he had about him, and his hat, and made off, leaving him unable to rise. In about 30 minutes he came to, and with much difficulty got home, where he is now confined to his bed, in consequence of the injury received.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1824.

We have received from the office of the New-York National Advocate, files of London papers to the evening of the 24th of June, brought by the packet ship Cortes, Capt. De Cost. Some extracts from them are given under our Foreign head.

An act of injustice, degrading to its supporters, which has too long stained our naval escutcheon, is repealed. Com. James Barron has been reinstated in his honorable capacity, at the head of our Naval galaxy. We congratulate the nation on the accomplishment of this desired event. No man is more deserving the confidence of his fellow citizens, than this gallant veteran officer, and he has never been higher in public estimation than at this moment. We are pleased to learn, that the Com. has been appointed to the command of the Philadelphia Naval Station

Despatches have been received in Washington from our Minister at the Court of Russia, containing a Convention which was concluded between that nation and the United States, on the 17th of April. It consists of six articles, and embraces all the subjects in dispute between the two countries. We are pleased to find that this document is perfectly equitable with our demands, and calculated to afford many advantages to the mercantile community.

The 1st article authorizes the free navigation of the Pacific Ocean, by both parties, and recognizes the right of fishing, and of landing on all points of the West coast not already occupied, in order to trade with the aborigines.

The 2d article provides, that the citizens or subjects of either country shall land at points occupied by either, without the permission of the Governor or Commandant.

The 3d article fixes the boundary line at 54°, *north* of which the United States are not to form establishments, and *south* of which Russia cannot advance.

The 4th article allows free entrance, to both parties, for ten years, into all the gulphs, harbors, &c. of each, for the purposes of fishing and trading with the natives.

The 5th article interdicts a trade in fire arms and liquors; and provides that violations of this article shall be punished, not by seizure of the vessel, but by penalties, to be prescribed by each government, on its own citizens or subjects.

The 6th article prescribes that the ratification shall be exchanged within ten months from the date of the treaty.

THE MAGDALEN ASYLUM.

The object of this interesting establishment has never sufficiently arrested the attention, nor secured the interest of the benevolent—we are willing to believe, that this apathy towards so laudable an institution, is to be ascribed principally to the want of information among our citizens as to its great utility in correcting abuses, peculiar to our own and every other large city. It must be evident, that unaffected charity and sympathy for the misfortunes and failings which have laid waste the finest prospects of innocence and virtue, are the natural results of piety and love to our Maker, and are alone wanting to induce any one of either sex to favour the Magdalen Asylum, and to assist to extend and encourage its further usefulness.—Could the design of this institution be acted upon with an impetus equal to the importance of the subject, there would be advantages arising as effectual in checking the progress of vice and debauchery, and reclaiming many from the pursuit of dissipation and folly, as any other which has been sought out by philanthropy. The effect which example has had and will continue to hold on society, in all undertakings connected with the protection of the public morals, cannot be more obvious than it is in our own community; it must therefore be a desideratum worthy the attention and consideration of all, whether it is not practicable, to give greater energy and a larger scope to the object of the Magdalen institution. Let Charity have her influence, and there will not be wanting valuable subjects over which she may extend the mantle of forgiveness, and bring them back to the paths of peace and virtue. We advise that immediate measures may be taken to disseminate more generally, a knowledge of the protection which is here given to all such as turn from the error of their ways, in humility and contrition, and seek to reinstate themselves as orderly members of society. There should be no exertion left untried that might profit the cause of humanity, and especially where such an extensive field is open for employment.

Among the variety of modes agitated in the different cities of the United States, for receiving La Fayette, and welcoming him to our shores, we do not perceive any attempt on the part of the *Ladies* to honour the distinguished visiter.—Would it not be worthy the attention of our fair Philadelphians to exercise their ingenuity in getting up some delicate testimonial of their feelings towards the gallant old Frenchman? He would, no doubt, be as much gratified by it, as by the most pompous and magnificent preparations adopted by the other sex.

It must be the desire of the American people to see the struggle in Greece brought to a happy and speedy issue. The prospect was never more flattering than at this present time; and there is just cause to hope, that every sentiment of patriotism and love of country will be called into action, to promote the favourable termination of the campaign, which has already commenced, as we learn by recent advices, with happy auspices. Mr. Rush, the American Minister at the Court of St. James, has acknowledged the receipt of six hundred pounds sterling, (through Messrs. Baring & Co.) from the committee in New York appointed to receive contributions for the relief of the virtuous and patriotic Greeks. The Greek deputation in London has very feelingly noticed the liberality of the American contributors, and say that the government of Greece will hasten to express its sincere gratitude for such a generous and benevolent deed, which it must necessarily inspire in the hearts of all the Greeks. Captain Woodbury, who arrived at Boston on Sunday last, left Smyrna on the 23d of May. It was reported that 5000 Turkish troops, who had been landed on a Grecian Island, had been destroyed, except about 1500. It was also rumoured that the Turks had ordered an army of 50,000 men to the Morea.

We have seen the Prospectus of a new paper, to be entitled "THE GLOBE," to be published in this city every Saturday, by John Mortimer, No. 74 South Second street, and in New York simultaneously, by E. Milford, No. 38 Fulton street. The size to be super-royal quarto. Price $4 per annum. It is the intention, we believe, to issue the first number this day.

Benjamin Lundy, who has for some time published at Greenville, (Tenn.) a periodical work, entitled the "*Genius of Universal Emancipation*," intended to promote the abolition of slavery, has issued proposals for publishing the work in Baltimore, in the hope that the local advantages of that situation will give it a wider circulation, by which he will be enabled to render it more worthy the patronage of the advocates of liberty and justice.

COMMUNICATION.

We are informed, from best authority, that the works of the Schuylkill Navigation Company have sustained but little damage, during the immense flood of last week—all the dams and locks remain uninjured. The damage that has occurred to the works has happened to some fresh embankments, at the aqueducts and culverts, where the canal passes over small streams of water, in consequence of the sudden and great rise in those streams, carrying away the fences, mill dams, buildings, &c. thereby choking the passage for the water under the canal—the water rose over the banks, and in some places made breaches. Measures have been taken to have the damage promptly repaired.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday evening, the 4th inst. by the Rev Dr. Mayer, Mr. ALEXANDER LAUNT, to Miss ELLEN, daughter of the late Adam Fowler, all of this city.

On Tuesday, the 3d inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, CHALKLEY OWENS, to the amiable ELIZA M. COLLINS, both of Wilmington, (Del.)

On Sunday morning, the 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kneeland, Mr. WILLIAM NICK, to Miss CATHARINE HUNTER.—Also on Tuesday evening, the 3d inst. Mr. ANGUS M'KAY, to Miss SARAH GIBSON.

On Thursday evening, the 29th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Philip F. Mayer, Mr. SETH RICHARDSON, of Montgomery county, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Jacob Rex.

On Thursday evening, the 29th ult. by the Rev. Henry White, JAMES MITCHELL, M. D. of this city, to ELIZA, daughter of David Landreth, Esq. of Philadelphia county.

On the 31st ult. at Mill Bank, Delaware county, by Samuel Davis, Esq. PETER HILL, Merchant, of Philadelphia, to HANNAH, daughter of Nathan Sellers, Esq.

DIED,

On Friday morning, the 6th inst. Mrs. EMILY SKINNER, wife of the Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, of this city, aged 28.

On Sunday, the 1st inst. Mrs. JANE LAPSLEY, wife of Mr. David Lapsley of this city, in the 77th year of her age.

On Wednesday afternoon, in the 34th year of his age, ELIHU SPENCER SERGEANT.

At Holmsburg August 3d, DANIEL DAVIS in the 68th year of his age. A native of Carmarthenshire, South Wales.

On Thursday morning, SARAH ANN, daughter of P. Y. Wiltbahn, aged 2 years, 6 months and 7 days.

On Wednesday, the 4th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH CUNNINGHAM, in the 23d year of her age.

On the 27th ult. in this city, Mrs. ANN MARIA INNIS, consort of Mr. John A. Innis, of Salem, Mass. aged 30.

On Monday afternoon, Mrs. MARY BECKLEY, aged 26, wife of Christian F. Beckley.

On the afternoon of the 21st ult. NICHOLAS DIEHL, Esq. Notary Public of this city.

On the 25th ult. at Trenton, N. J. Gen. JAMES J. WILSON, Postmaster and Editor of the True American.

On the 27th ult. at Pittsburg, Pa. Mrs. NANCY FINDLAY, wife of Wm. Findlay, Esq. late Governor of this state.

On Monday morning last, Miss CAROLINE BONNIN, in the 18th year of her age.

On Monday, the 26th inst. Mr. JOHN LINTON, in the 74th year of his age.

On the 19th of 7th Mo. in Byberry, Philadelphia county, PRISCILLA LOGAN, formerly of this city.

On Saturday morning, the 31st ult. in the 35th year of his age, Mr. JAMES MURPHY.

On Wednesday, the 28th ult. Miss MARY FRANCIS, daughter of John Boyle, Grocer, aged 16.

On Friday afternoon, the 29th ult. of a lingering illness, WILLIAM MAYHOFFER.

On Tuesday morning, Mr. MATHEW GRAY, in the 20th year of his age.

On the 19th of June, at St. Jago de Cuba, CHARLES DECOSTER, jr. son of Mr. Charles Decoster, of Philadelphia.

Though far from parents we may die,
God still looks on us with a watchful eye.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	37	44	81
New York,	30	50	80

In this latter city, there were 32 deaths of infants under one year of age.

Deaths at New-Orleans, for the week ending the 5th ult. 49, including William Johnson and Elisha G. Price, of Philadelphia.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 1. Brig Thomas, Cunningham, Bristol, E. 37 days. ballast. Brig Margaret Wright, Chamberlain, Bordeaux, 30 days. Brandy, Wine, &c.; Brig Borrell, Pastorious, put in from Trinidad to refit to Gibraltar.

2. Brig Vineyard, Chevrer, St. Salvadore, via quarantine; brig Nymph, Hare, Kingston, 25 days, ballast.; ship Philadelphia, Kelly Liverpool, 34 days, brig Ontario, Ewen, Cadiz, 50 days, ballast. &c.

3. Schr. Olive Branch, Chestnut, St. John's, N. B. 12 days plaister, &c.; brig Mary, Dawes, Island of Curacoa, 36 days Logwood.

4. Schr. Christiana, Shankland, Havana, via quarantine, sugar, &c.

5. Schr. Pachet, Clarke, N. Orleans, via quarantine, 23 days, Tobacco and Cotton; ship Thomas Scattergood, M'Cauley, Canton, 120 days. Teas, &c.; U. S. Ship John Adams, Dallas, Havana, via quarantine; brig William & Thomas, Choate, Porto Rico, via quarantine, sugar, coffee, &c.

CLEARANCES.

July 31, Schr. Providence, Burns, for Alvarado; brig Hannah, Wineberg, St. Thomas; schr. Jane, Bound, Port au Prince; schr. Harriet, Dowell, Havana.

Aug. 2. Brig Susan, Morrell, St. Jago.

3. Brig Dorcell, Barnes, Gibraltar.

4. Ship Benjamin Rush, Hardie, Canton; brig South America, M'Nicledge, South America.

6. Brig Boat, Hutchinson, Aux Cayes; schr. Sharon, Israel, Spanish Maine; schr. Eclipse, Thurro, Laguira.

9. Schr. Maria, Richardson, Halifax.

Now in Press, a work entitled

MINUTES of a Discussion on the Question "Is the punishment of the wicked absolutely eternal? or is it only a temporal punishment in this world, to their good, and to be succeeded by eternal happiness after death?" Between Rev. ABNER KNEELAND and Rev. W. L. M'CALLA, which commenced at the First Independent Church of Christ, called Universalist, in Lombard-street, Philadelphia, on Tuesday morning, July 13th and concluded on the evening of Friday following. Taken in shorthand, by R. L. Jennings.

This work, which will contain the whole of the arguments offered on both sides of this important question, in the words of the respective parties, will be published in six numbers, at 25 cents each, to be paid for on delivery, or the whole may be obtained in boards, at 1 dollar 50 cents.

No. 1 of the above, containing 48 pages octavo, will be issued on Monday, the 9th inst. and the remaining numbers as soon as possible. The whole will be comprised in 300 pages, and may be had at No. 31 South Second street, or at the Book Stores generally in the city.

R. L. JENNINGS will give a course of Lectures on Short Hand, so soon as a class can be formed—the object of which is not to convey the mere theory of his system, but to make practical Stenographers. A list is lo be at No. 31 South Second street, to be filled by those who wish to attend the Lecture. Tickets for the course 10 dollars. aug 7—3t

WANTED TO HIRE,

A SINGLE Man of Colour, to do laboring work and take charge of a working horse. He must come well recommended for honesty and industry. Also, wanted two or three BOYS to learn a profitable business. Boys from the country will be preferred. Apply at WILLIAMS'S Marble Yard, No 1, North Eleventh Street.

N.B. A few Marble Mantles, with other marble work on hand, which will be sold low for cash. Soap stone Stoves for burning Lehigh Coal, put up. aug 7—4t

The Select Didactic Seminary,

IN Fromberger's Court, (Second street, between Market and Arch) which is now vacated, will be re-opened on Monday, the 23d instant—where will be taught, as usual, all the branches of a useful English education. For other particulars apply at the Seminary, or at No. 140 South Second street, to aug 7—3t* PARDON DAVIS.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT the partne ship heretofore existing between JOHN HEAZLITT & ANDREW WILLIAMS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All person having claims against said firm, will please present their accounts for settlement, and all those indebted to it, will please to make immediate payment to ANDREW WILLIAMS, No. 6 Prune street, who is authorized to settle the same. aug 7—3t*

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST, 1824. Vol. 2—No. 2.

CONTENTS.

On Modern Criticism; Happy Returns, or the Songster's Tale; Country Life; The Mendicant; Pulpit Eloquence; Podagra Lenitum; Remarks on the Memoirs of Marie Antoinette, &c.; Remarks on Adam Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments; Degeneracy of the North American Review; Strictures on an article in the 54th No. of the North American Review; On Muscular Habits; Poetical Prizes.

Poetry.—Lines inscribed to Anna! To my Sister; Verses addressed to Miss M. H. C. V. D.; An Ode for the 4th of July.

Miscellaneous.—Retrospect of Public Affairs; To Correspondents.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership advertised as existing between JOHN C. KINNAN & THOMAS W. NEWTON, Tanners, of Philadelphia, has never been carried into effect between them. This is to inform the public that there is not, nor ever was, any articles of Co-partnership in existence. Any persons having claims against said firm, will present them for settlement; and any one owing said firm (as ordered) are requested to make payment to

JOHN C. KINNAN.

N.B. The Subscriber is determined not to pay any debts contracted under the name of the above firm, after this date. aug 7—3t

An Apprentice Wanted.

A LAD of respectable connections, of active and industrious habits, and about 16 years of age, is wanted as an Apprentice to the Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods business. One from the Country would be preferred. Enquire at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, 8th inst 7—tf

To Gibbs and Fortune.

Fortune, take thy bleeding off,
And now right plainly see!
The wondering people no more scoff,
For GIBBS is wed to thee!
Pactus was proud woman—and Kreso
Slower heirs of richness than old Plato!
When Hymen joined you hand in hand,
Crœsus was near, his store bestowing;
Pactolus hid the pregnant land,
With richness and with gain he glowing!
Rolagus gave his corn, not leaved
That GIBBS his treasure fairly shared.
Pactolus, in the Lydian region,
With golden sands was seen to shine;
This Heathen fable may a legion,
Conceive!—Time's for each take in time,
Many spoke true although in fable,
Then buy a Ticket if you're able,
For Lottery Wheels like Time's run round,
What's lost may yet again be found.

In the Union Canal Lottery,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES

To be drawn positively on the 28th October.

SCHEME.

6 prizes of	$5000 is	$10,000
6	1000 is	6000
6	500 is	3000
6	397 is	2382
828	12 is	9936
6072	6 is	36432
6924 Prizes,		87750
10626 Blanks.		

17550 Tickets at $5—Shares in proportion. For sale at

GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE,

No. 44 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Prize Tickets in the Baltimore New York and New Jersey Lotteries are taken for cash on Tickets at the above office. aug 7—tf

A Woman wanted,

WHO is acquainted with House-work generally. One well recommended will hear of a good situation by applying at this office. july 7

☞ The New Waverly Novel, Ridgauntlet, 50 *cents a copy*, or 25 cents a vol. For sale at the

BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st,

Eighth door above Spruce street.

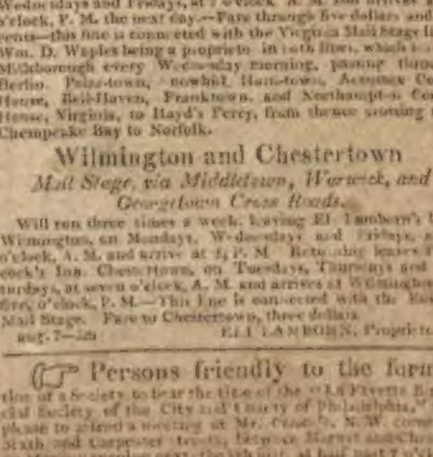
Also, DWIGHT'S THEOLOGY, and the Commentaries of Scott, Henry, Gill, M'Knight, Doddridge, and Burkit; Johnson's and Walker's Dictionary, small and large; Church Histories; Calmet's Dictionary, and other Bible Dictionaries.

As the advertiser purchased mostly at auction, or for cash only at private sale, he feels confident of being able to sell as cheap as any in the trade, and all Books sold warranted perfect.

☞ Family, School and Pocket Bibles; Psalms and Hymns; Prayer Books; Methodist Hymns; Cowle's Spelling Book, by the dozen; and a variety of Greek, Latin, Spanish, French and English School Books.

Orders received for Book-binding. july 7—tf

Travellers by the following Routes *TAKE NOTICE.*



That the Wilmington, Philadelphia, Elkton, Dover and Chestertown Mail Stages,

LEAVE and arrive at the subscriber's, in the following order viz: Philadelphia and Wilmington Mail Stage via Darby and Chester, will run daily, leaving both places at 7 o'clock A. M and arrive at one o'clock, P. M. For seats to Philadelphia apply at Bll Lamborn's Inn, Wilmington, sign of James A. Bayard; at one o'clock, P. M. and arrive at Elkton at 5 o'clock, P. M.—This line is continued to Frenchtown and arrives in time for the Baltimore Steam-Boat.—Fare one dollar and 87½ cents.

Wilmington and Georgetown

Mail Stage, via New-Castle, St. Georges, Cantwells Bridge, Smyrna, Dover and Milford.

Will run three times a week—leaving Bll Lamborn's Inn, Wilmington, every Monday Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at Georgetown the next day at 5 o'clock, P. M. Returning, leaves Georgetown on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock A. M. and arrives at 5 o'clock, P. M. the next day.—Fare through five dollars and 25 cents—this line is connected with the Virginia Mail Stage line, Wm. D. Waples being a proprietor in both lines, which leaves M'Cleborough every Wednesday morning, passing through Berlin, Pittstown, Newbill, Hamptown, Accomac Court House, Bell-Haven, Franktown, and Northampton Court-House, Virginia, to Hayd's Ferry, from thence crossing the Chesapeake Bay to Norfolk.

Wilmington and Chestertown

Mail Stage, via Middletown, Warwick, and Georgetown Cross Roads.

Will run three times a week, leaving Bll Lamborn's Inn Wilmington, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7 o'clock, A. M. and arrive at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Peacock's Inn, Chestertown, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at seven o'clock, A. M. and arrives at Wilmington at five o'clock, P. M.—This Line is connected with the Boston Mail Stage. Fare to Chestertown, three dollars.

aug. 7—3m ELI LANBORN, Proprietor.

☞ Persons friendly to the formation of a Society to bear the title of the "Law Firms Benevolent Society of the City and County of Philadelphia," will please to attend a meeting at Mr. Geo. D. N. W. corner of Sixth and Carpenter streets, between Market and Chestnut, on Monday evening next, the 9th inst. at half past 7 o'clock. aug 7—1t

For Sale at this Office,

SEVERAL volumes of the New-York Mirror, and Ladies Literary Gazette, bound, price 2.50 each. tf

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

PHRENOLOGY.

To seek out heads of every shape,
Bacon and Shakspeare, ass and ape,
Phrenologists take pains;
And in this search they are surely right,
For ne'er was system brought to light,
So much in want of Brains.

CURE FOR THE RING WORM.

Fill your pipe with tobacco, then smoke it you must,
And when you have done so, pray knock out the dust;
Which, moistened with water, lay thick on the part,
When you'll find that 'twill grieve Mr. Worm to the heart:
Do this for a while, two or three times a day,
And you'll kill this said traveller while on his way.

"I wonder," says a woman of humor, "why my husband and I quarrel so often, for we agree uniformly in one grand point; he wishes to be master, and so do I."

Old Taswell, the comedian, having a dispute with Mrs. Clive, concluded his remarks on her by saying, "Madam, I have heard of tartar and brimstone; but you are the cream of one, and the flower of the other."

Sir David D——, when Lord Advocate for Scotland, and member of the British House of Commons, used to express himself in the accent of his country. "I say, Mr. Speaker, it is not in the *poor* (power) of this House to do so and so." "What (says a country gentleman) does the advocate for Scotland mean by talking of the *poor* of this House?" "He means, (said Mr. F.) I suppose, the forty-five Scotch members."

A Fact.—A dandy, having unfortunately caught himself on fire when just going to bed at an inn, a concourse of attendants, on hearing his cries, rushed to his assistance. The fire having been quelled without much ado, how it happened was the general question:—"Why," replied the youth, "I was just taking a last peep at the glass, when somehow or other the flame of the candle communicated with the ornaments of my night cap."

Play upon words. A gentleman once asked the late Judge Parsons the definition of *keelhale*. He instantly replied, "It is undergoing a great *hard ship*."

Another anecdote illustrates the character of the Judge. Both in thought and language it is *sublime*. A gentleman had been concerned in a duel. The ball of his antagonist struck his watch, and remained there. It thus saved his life. The watch was subsequently exhibited, with the ball remaining in it, in a company where Judge Parsons was present. It was observed by several that it was to the owner a valuable watch. "Yes, (said Parsons,) very excellent: *It has kept* TIME *from* ETERNITY."

We copy the statement below of the estate and bequests of Luke White, Esq. from a London paper. It records one of those many instances of enormous wealth obtained by industry, perseverance, and skill, that are to be found in the domestic history of Great Britain and Ireland. White, commenced the world by taking a stand at the four courts, in Dublin, having a few books in an apron which he offered for sale to the bar and to others passing along. After some time he left off his peddling and opened a small book store, which he increased from year to year, as fortune favored him, until he became one of the most extensive booksellers in Ireland. In conjunction with some others he also dealt largely in the Government lotteries, and the parties were lucky enough to draw several capital prizes. From these concurring circumstances he obtained great wealth, which he afterwards very much increased by taking up large portions of the Irish loans, and finally died leaving an immense estate to his heirs. The moneys, spent in elections, alluded to in the extract below, were for procuring the return of two of his sons as members of Parliament, in which he succeeded; and one of them is now representative for Dublin.

The estate of Luttrell's town was purchased by him from the Earl of Carhampton, that individual being the descendant of Col. Luttrell, one of those courtiers on whom Junius exercised his invective.

Mr. White bore, throughout life, the character of a just and irreproachable man.

"The will of the late Luke White, Esq. has been lodged in the Prerogative Court. His property amounted to 30,000*l.* a year real estate, and 100,000*l.* in money and securities. This, which remained after the enormous sum of 200,000*l.* expended upon elections, he has bequeathed by will as follows: To his eldest son, Col. Thomas White, of Woodlands, county of Dublin, who, in 1819 married Juliana, daughter of Viscount Gort, 5000*l.* a year. This includes the estate of Luttrell-Town, near Dublin, purchased from the Earl of Carhampton, for the sum of 100,000*l.* To his second son, married to Miss Ruth, 7,000*l.* a year. To his third son, not married, 4,500*l.* a year. To his fourth son, not married, the representative of the county of Dublin, 13,000*l.* a year. To his son by a second wife, 500*l.* a year for a certain time, and then 10,000*l.* in lieu of that annuity. To his three daughters 10,000*l.* each. The marriage settlement on his widow is 1,000*l.*

To keep off or drive away Bed Bugs.—Make a strong decoction of red pepper, when ripe, and apply it with a common paint brush to the joints of the bedstead, wainscotting, &c. where these odious insects usually resort, and it will speedily kill or expel them.

A Receipt for making Beer—Boil 10 ounces Hops in 3 and a half pails of water one hour, or until the leaves settle at the bottom of the kettle. Then strain it into a 20 gallon cask, in which must first be put 5 quarts and one pint of good thick molasses. Fill it up with cold water. Add one pint *brewer's* yeast. Roll it over and shake it well. Let it remain in the cellar 24 hours with the bung out, after which it must be bunged tight, and in one week it will be fit for use. If bottled it will very much improve.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

SHEEP.

Remember to have your sheep brought up and housed during wet weather and long storms.—Give them a little good hay, and a lick of salt.—This practice is important at this season of the year to the healthfulness of your flock. It is time now to put the lambs from the ewes, and to provide good short pasture for them, (if the lambs be not already weaned,) and to allow the old ewes to recruit a little; for next month is the time to begin to fatten old sheep—particularly if the autumn prove warm and dry. Therefore, clear the flock of the superannuated, nor ever keep a sheep more than six years—unless, possibly, one of good and costly breed. Your flock will be the healthier, and produce better lambs, and a greater abundance of wool. Turn them on the oats' stubble; for oats is the only grain proper for store-sheep: but, beware of the rye stubble, which is peculiarly injurious to sheep, but salutary to the swine herd. Remember that sheep shortly will be, if they are not now, the most profitable of the farmer's flock.

The farmer who wishes to see his flock of sheep improving, and realize that profit which it may be made to afford, must not be friendly to hounds and pointers, and mongrel dogs, which are peculiarly destructive among sheep, while the Newfoundland dog, the spaniel, and the terrier, rarely or never, without the instigation of those alluded to, molest them.

BEES.

Set your bee-hives upon the edges of two slats, something like common oak laths placed edge-wise upon stauncheons, at such distance apart as to permit the edges of the hives to rest upon them, leaving them open at the bottom—then all the worms, as soon as they begin to move, will fall down, and are unable to rise.—This is an almost infallible remedy, which I have proved for several years, entirely to satisfaction.

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street,

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET,

PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description.—Also, Wet Nurses. To Rent, White and Colored Boys and Girls, of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of *employing persons*, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility *in supplying them-selves with situations.* feb. 28—tf

LAND AGENT,

Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 7, N. 6th st. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb. 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

BRILLIANT SCHEME!

P. CANFIELD

AGAIN tenders his sincere acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage he has received in the 13th class of the Union Canal Lottery, and respectfully solicits a continuation of it in the following scheme, which is arranged on pure mathematical principles, as were its predecessors. The perfect fairness of this system of lottery towards adventurers, the low price of tickets, and the small number o' them in the 13th class together with the very short period to elapse before its determination, should command the immediate patronage of the public to the present scheme, independent of aiding the highly important object for which these lotteries were granted, which it is presumed will ever most cheerfully and readily meet with all that attention and support, from a munificent public, which it truly merits.

Positively to be drawn on the 28th of October next.

Tickets and shares will be sold at the scheme price, five dollars, until the 1st of July, inclusive.

Packages of nine tickets, embracing the 27 combination and permutation numbers of the Lottery, warranted to draw at least the nett sum of 20 dollars and 40 cents, may also be had at the same rate; but should adventurers prefer purchasing packages by certificate, and leave the tickets in deposit for the 20 dollars and 40 cents, they will be accommodated, and the sum then to be paid on a package of whole tickets, will be 24 dollars and 50 cents.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

SCHEME.

6	Prize of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do	1000	is	6000
6	do	500	is	3000
6	do	397	is	2382
828	do	12	is	9936
5072	do	6	is	$36432
6914 Prizes.				$87,750

Capital Prizes as in former Classes, for sale at FORTUNE'S HOME.

P. CANFIELD'S

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127, Chesnut-street, Nearly opposite and between the Post Office and United States Bank.

The cash, as usual, will be advanced for prizes sold at this office as soon as drawn. june 10—tf

Turning and Machine Making.

John C. Kinnan & Thomas W. Newton,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Manufacturers and the public in general, that they have commenced the business of Turning and Machine Making, in all its various branches, at the North West corner of Dock and Walnut streets; where they hope, by a strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage. Turning in Steel, Iron, Brass, Ivory and Wood; Turning Lathes, patent and plain, Carriage and Gig Axles, Billiard Balls, Morocco Rollers, Screw Plates, Taps and Dies, Jewellers' Mills, Parasol and Umbrella Mountings, Silver Turning, Mill Spindles, Saw Mill Cranks, Ship Gudgeons, and heavy Turning of all kinds.

N. B. Patterns from the Manufacturies, or Wood, Brass or Iron Work, thankfully received and promptly attended. july 10—tf

TAVERN TO LET,

IN one of the public thoroughfares in the city, in good business; has an excellent cellar and a large yard. For particulars enquire at No. 130 South Second street. may 29—tf

TOOTH-ACHE!

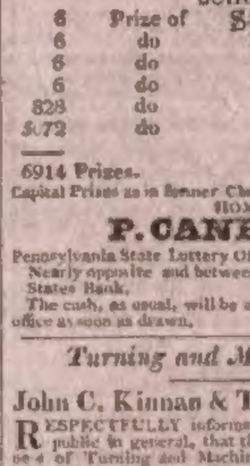
Cured Instantaneously and without Pain even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, *Dentist, from London,*

ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. Milford plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also repotates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums.—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted effectives and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 163, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. may 15—1y



J. S. RUSSELL,

No. 68,

Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP

Glasses and Wicks

of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil. nov 1—tf

PHILADELPHIA

THREAD & NEEDLE STORE,

No. 53 NORTH SECOND STREET.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Ladies of this City, that they have opened the above Store, and will keep a constant supply of the very best articles in great variety, viz:—Needles of every description, Cotton and Linen Threads, Ties, Tapes, Bindings, Buttons of every kind—Sewing Silks and Twist, Marking Canvas, Rug do. and Worsted, Floss Silks, Cotton and Thread, &c. &c. with a great variety of articles particularly needed in families; also, a variety of Fancy Articles, Gimps, Frogs, Buttons, Cords and other Trimmings for Dresses, Habits and Millinery, &c.

Six Threaded Spool Sewing and Floss Cotton of the most approved makers.

WM. MORRISON & Co.

june 3—3m

ADVICE EXTRA.

"To be fortunate is to be wise."

IN these direful times when old plans fail, new ones claim attention. The old dull path to wealth and independence, has of late been choked up with weeds, so that the most wary and nimble-footed traveller is entangled in them—he is stripped, and thrown on his back, in an endeavour to pursue it.—From such like disasters have arisen new expedients to prop up a broken fortune, or erect a new one, which have usually resulted in disappointment, and these results have given birth to the reflections which follow:

Each heated pate, with hope elate,
Dreams naught but of elections,
And Adams's, Jackson's, Crawford's fate,
Fill all their sage reflections;
But souls more bright, with wisdom dight,
More fateful matters weighing,
Seek honour in the path aright,
By FORTUNE'S voice obeying.

No candidate, whate'er his fate,
Will fill with cash your coffers:
Then why not that vain zeal abate,
And take what FORTUNE offers
No grievous toil—no bawling broil—
Old friendship's ends to serve—
No slander, subject to recoil,
She claims, as price of favour.

But if intent on party bent,
The dregs of old affection,
Let all your party rage be spent
In wealth's sublime election:
Your tickets choose with happiest views—
Your pull be UNION LOTTERY;
And name of "Politician" lose
In "Fortune's happy votary."

And surely a more eligible plan to make life worth preserving cannot be devised, as is evidenced by the following scheme of the

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

THIRTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

6	Prizes of	$5000	is	$30,000
6	do	1000	is	6000
6	do	500	is	3000
6	do	397	is	2382
828	do	12	is	9936
5072	do	6	is	36432
6924 Prizes				$87750

Positively to be drawn on the 28th of October next.

Whole Tickets,	$6 00	Quarters,	1 50
Halves,	3 00	Eighths,	0 75

Packages by car theate and otherwise, as usual.

For further particulars relative to the advice above given, apply at

P. I. DECKER'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, N. W. corner of Chesnut and Third streets,

Where have been recently sold and *immediately paid*—1 capital prize of 5000 dollars; 1 of 2000; 6 of 1000; 5 of 500; 12 of 300; besides 20's, &c. &c. innumerable. july 24—tf

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

NO. 266,

S. E. corner of Market and Eighth streets.

THE Subscriber offers his present stock of Boots and Shoes at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's best Thick-made Boots,			4 00 to 4 50	
Do.	do,	do. Monroes,	1 50	1 75
Do.	do.	do. Shoes,	1 25	1 50
Men's	do,	do. Grain Shoes,	1 00	1 12 1-2
Do,	do.	do. coarse do.	1 00	1 1 1-2
Boys' Monroes, best quality,			87 1-2	1 25
Do. fine Shoes, do.			87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do. coarse do.			62 1-2	75
Ladies' Valencia Slipper,			1 00	1 12 1-4
Do	do. Bootheels,		1 25	1 37 1-2
Do. Morocco Slippers.			87	1 12 1-2
Do. do.	do. Bootheels,		1 12 1-2	1 25
Do. do,	2d quality,		50	75
Do. fine Leather Shoes,			87 1-2	1 12 1-2
Do, coarse do.	do.		75	1 00

With a variety of Misses' and Children's Morocco and Leather Boots and Shoes, equally cheap.

J. MILLMAN.

N. B. A general assortment of Trunks, also very cheap. june 12—6m

CHEAP SHOE STORE,

NO. 238, Market Street, fifth door below 8th street, Philadelphia. The Subscriber offers his present Stock of SHOES and BOOTS, at the following very low prices, viz:

Gentlemen's Philadelphia made warranted Boots,			4,00 a 4,00
Do.	do.	Monroes,	1,50 a 1,75
Do.	do.	Shoes,	1,25 a 1,50
Do.	do.	Bootskin do.	1,00 a 1,25
Men's	do.	Grain do.	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Coarse do.	1,00 a 1,25
Boys'	do.	Monroes, best quality,	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Shoes, do.	87 a 1,12
Do.	do.	Coarse do.	62 a 87
Ladies' Valencia Slippers, full trimmed,			1,00 a 1,31
Do. Morocco	do.	Heels and trimmed,	1,00 a 1,12
Do.	do.	do. Spring Heels,	90 a 1,00
Do.	do.	Boots Trimmed,	1,62 a 1,75
Do. Leather	do.		2,12 a 2,37
Do. Morocco thick soaled Shoes,			1,12 a 1,31
Do.	do.	do. with Heels,	1,28 a 1,50
Do. Leather	do.	do.	87 a 1,25
Do. do.	Pumps,		75 a 1,00
Misses' Morocco	do.		62 a 75
Do. Valencia	do.		75 a 87
Do. Leather	do.		50 a 62
Children's Morocco Boots,			37 a 62
Do. Leather	do.		37 a 62

With a variety of others, equally cheap.

JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. A general Assortment of TRUNKS, also very low. march 6—1y

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood it has no parallel. It is the most useful *spring and autumn alterative ever known.* All those who are affected with *Scrofula, Leprosy, Scurvy,* or cutaneous *Eruptions,* or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by *diseased Liver,* Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by mercurial, antimonial, or arsenical medicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

CERTIFICATES.

"I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valuable medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrofulous complaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D.

"Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c.

"*New York, 1st mo. 5th,* 1824."

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of seeing several cases of very inveterate ulcers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen, that it will prove an important remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial diseases. "N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

"Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."

"*Philadelphia, February* 18, 1823."

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

"W. GIBSON, M. D.

"Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Clinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary, &c.

"*February* 17, 1823."

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.

New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John B. Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 121 Broadway, opposite John street.

Lancaster, (Penn.)—Henry Keller.

Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.

Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.

Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.

Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.

Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.

Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.

Richmond, (Va.)—James McKidlow, Druggist.

Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Heard, Druggist.

Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.

Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.

Agents in other cities will be appointed.

Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imitate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the genuine medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one—thus retaining none of its virtues.

These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the genuine medicine would have proved instantly effectual.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calculated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine medicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the seal.

☞ Price $3 per bottle, or $30 per dozen.

Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention.

☞ Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim,

No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the University of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, May 7, 1824. (19—tf

CHEAP NEW GOODS,

At the Old Establishment, No. 112 Market street, Philadelphia.

THE Subscriber, having added to his usual assortment of Umbrellas and Parasols, by early making, so as to render it the interest of all who wish to use articles in his line to call, as he makes to order, and repairs, if required, for one *year* gratis. For sale at the above place, six thousand Canton Walking Canes, those silver mounted, from 50 cents to 3 dollars 50 cents; and all kinds made to order on short notice. Whalebone for Ladies' Bonnets, Corsets, &c. kept as usual. An Apprentice wanted.

NEHEMIAH SLEEPER.

july 24—tf

DARBY'S REPOSITORY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to this work, and Prospectus shewn, at the Map and Book Store of H. S. Tanner, corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, and at the Editor's house, No. 2 North Seventh street. july 17—tf

WANTED,

AN Apprentice to the Watchmaking business. One of good connections and who can be well recommended may hear of an eligible situation by applying at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post. july 17—tf

PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he continues to bottle PORTER, ALE and CIDER, of the choicest quality, for home consumption or exportation, at his stand, No. 108 MARKET STREET, corner of Franklin Court, between Third and Fourth.

april 10—tf JOHN C. RUHLMAN.

ENGLISH WATCHES,

WHOLESALE and Retail, (on the lowest cash prices,) for sale by Joseph E. M'Ilhenney, No. 69 North Second Street, above Arch Street.

☞ Watches of every description carefully repaired. july 17—tf

J. B. Wood, 42 Spruce,

Near the Drawbridge, Philadelphia, Manufactures & keeps for sale, Fans and Farming Utensils of all descriptions. Cutting Boxes may be had as above, and all others supplied at a short notice. may 8—tf

FARE REDUCED TO $2,50

For a Passage to New York.

THROUGH in one day in the Citizens Coach, and New Union line, for New-York, via Bordentown, and New Brunswick. The Steam Boat Albemarle, leaves the upper side of Market street wharf every day, (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock A. M.—For Bordentown; from thence in coaches to New Brunswick, and take the elegant Steam Boat Legislator, and arrive in New York the same afternoon—Fare only 2,50.

For seats apply at C. Bailey's, Mansion House Hotel, South Third Street, and at No. 40 South Third Street, No. 15 Market Street, and of the Captain on board the boat.

JOHN BOWMAN, Jr.—*For the Proprietors.*

☞ The Albemarle will leave the same wharf every Sunday at seven o'clock, A. M. for Burlington, Bristol and Bordentown, returning the same day. Fare up and down, one dollar. Fare to Trenton, 87 1-2 cents. july 24—tf

HOWELL'S INDIAN SYRUP.

A PREPARATION composed entirely of Medicinal Herbs and Plants, and has proved itself to be a valuable remedy for the cure of Colds, Asthmas, Consumption of the Lungs, and long confirmed Coughs; and particularly for the removal of those slight Colds attended with coughs, incident to children. Prepared by the Proprietor ONLY, No. 70 NORTH FIFTH STREET, where a liberal allowance will be made to those who purchase to sell again. Price 25 cents a bottle.

JOHN B. HOWELL.

N. B.—An assortment of Medicinal Roots and Herbs, to be had as above. may 29—6m

SHORT-HAND.—This very useful art taught in six lessons (1 hour each.) Any gentleman can call at any time and subscribe to join the class, or be taught separate. Terms, 3 Dollars if in the Class, or Five Dollars separate, in advance. T. T. AZPELL, No. 42 north 4th street, below Arch. 2m

WILLIAM B. COBB, Black & White Smith, S. W. corner of Vine & Ninth streets, where Iron Railing, Fire Proof Doors, &c. &c. are Manufactured at Reduced Prices.

ENGLISH EDUCATION, by PETER WIDDOWS, over the Session Room of Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Third and Arch streets.

A. S. VAN PELT, Dentist, has removed from No. 149 Chesnut to No. 134 N. 4th st. a few doors above Callowhill, where he respectfully offers his professional services.

WILLIAM BARBER, Copper-plate printer, No. 138 south Second st. Hat Bills printed, and all orders executed on the most reasonable terms, with neatness and punctuality.

RICHARD STARR'S Type Foundry, No. 166 South Ninth street——dwelling, No. 174.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 234 Market st. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

JOSEPH BINNEY, No. 38 South Fifth street, Taylor, Tinman and Weavers' Shears Manufacturer. Also, Turkey Stone Cutter and Cu ler. Old work repaired, cleaned, ground, &c.

PAPER NEATLY HUNG, at the shortest notice and lowest terms, by J. HOWELL & Co. No. 70 North Fifth street, above Arch.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. where Persons and Situations are procured.

JOHN SIMMONS'S low priced Book and Stationary Store, Circulating Library & General Intelligence Office, at the S. W corner 3d & Cammany street. A few Boarders taken.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pattern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

ISAAC STUTTGARD, No. 7 1-2 South Second st. keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS.—2

DAVIS & HANSON, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, Front street, Pittsburgh.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the 1st house above 8th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—6

TWO SOCIETIES.—A convenient meeting Room to Let, on moderate terms. Apply at the S. W. corner of South and Fifth streets.

DR. EDWIN A. ATLEE, has removed from No. 176 Race st. to No. 101 N. Seventh street, a few doors below Race street.—6

AT DAVID LUKENS'S SCHOOL, Rancocas, N. J. a number of boys can be accommodated with board & tuition, on reasonable terms. Refer to Kimber & Sharpless, 91 Market.

JOHN M'CLOUD, Hatter, No. 40 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 161 Vine street.—3

CHAS. P. LISLE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker and Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes.

DAVID & JOSEPH E. LAKE, No. 165 North Third, near Vine st. manufacturers of Cabinet Furniture, Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 50 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Filagree Paper, 163 Vine st.

TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 110 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of *every* quality.

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 123 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 93 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Chatfield Quills.

CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 113 South Second st. opposite the Custom House.

FANCY DYEING and SCOURING, at a reduced price, by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street.

MARK THIS, INSOLVENTS.

THOSE who intend making application for the benefit of the existing Insolvent laws, are informed, that they can have their petitions carefully and legally executed for two dollars. Likewise all other writings drawn or engrossed on similar low terms, at No. 7 North Sixth street, a few doors above Market. march 6—tf

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a super royal PRINTING PRESS, with iron bedding, and in good working order. Would suit a newspaper printer, and will be sold cheap. Also,

One font Nonpareil Type, in good order. One font Brevier. One font Long Primer, one third worn. One font Small Pica, nearly new. One font of English. One font of Great Primer, and other materials.

For particulars, apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 51 Market street, Philadelphia. july 10—tf

VINE STREET ACADEMY

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

THE Subscriber, formerly of Philadelphia, but lately of Norristown, 16 miles from Philadelphia, having purchased the factory well suited to as pleasantly situated an Academy between Front street and Second, opposite the university of New Market street, proposes to his friends and the public, to be prepared to receive pupils on the 16th day of August next. Pupils properly instructed in whatever may be required, in an English Academy. For particulars please to call at the Academy.

N. B. Night School will be taught at the same place.—Those persons wishing to enjoy the advantages of said School, will please to call at the Academy; or at the dwelling of the Subscriber, in Callowhill street, between Seventh street, and Eighth. At either of said places, particulars will be made known.

SETH G. COLLOM.

This is to certify that the bearer hereof, SETH G. COLLOM, taught School in the English department of the Norristown Academy about three years, during which his services were received with general satisfaction. We, therefore, do not hesitate to recommend him as a person amply qualified to fulfil the important duties connected with his profession.

D WOLMER,	JOHN FREEDLEY,
JOSEPH THOMAS,	WILLIAM POWELL,
JOHN BOYER,	CHARLES JONES,
J. WINNARD	ANDREW KNOX, Trustee,
LEVI PAWLING, Trustee,	ISAAC HUDDLESON, do.
JOHN MARKLEY, do.	BENJAMIN EVANS.
ROBERT HAMILL, do.	

Norristown, July 15th, 1824. (31—3t*

YELLOW SPRINGS STAGE.

RUNS from Jefferies' Hotel, No. 344 Market-street, above Seventh, at 7 o'clock, A. M. every Third, Fifth and Seventh days, and passing by the way of the Gulf, Valley Forge, Phœnixville, dines at Kimberton, and arrives at the Springs at 4 o'clock——Returning will leave James Bosse's Inn at 5 o'clock, A. M. breakfast at Kimberton, and arrive at Philadelphia at 2 o'clock.

KIMBERTON STAGE also leaves Jefferies' Hotel every Fourth and Seventh days of the week, during warm weather, at 5 o'clock, A. M. breakfasts at the Buck, (Jonathan Miller's) dine at William Rogers's, Kimberton, and proceeds to the Springs in the afternoon, whenever passengers give this line the preference. New stages and good horses are provided, and every attention will be given to render the line satisfactory to passengers. All baggage at the risk of the owners. JAMES BONES,

R. C. JEFFERIES,

7 mo. 31, 1824—tf SAMUEL WHITE.

PROPOSALS

FOR publishing, by subscription, the following Tracts, viz:—On the Knowledge of the Lord, the only true God. To which is added, Remarks upon the Doctrine of Perseverance. By that faithful Servant and Minister of Christ, JOB SCOTT.

These Tracts will be published in a pamphlet form, containing from 80 to 90 pages octavo—on similar paper and type as his "Salvation by Christ," and to be delivered to subscribers at 37 1-2 cents a copy, or three dollars a dozen.

☞ Those to whom subscription papers may be entrusted, are requested to return them by the 1st of the Tenth month, 1824, to Isaac Peirce, Bookseller, corner of Race and Third streets, Philadelphia.

I. P. has for sale "Salvation by Christ," to which is added, "Remarks upon the Nature of Salvation by Christ,—by JOB SCOTT. july 31—tf

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between S. JENNINGS & E. LODGE, Millmen, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm will please to present their accounts legally attested for settlement; and all persons indebted will please to call and pay the same to E. LODGE, at No. 21 North Fourth street, who is authorized to settle the business of said firm. july 31—3t* JENNINGS & LODGE.

Money to Loan on Mortgage.

A NUMBER of sums to loan on property within the city and County of Philadelphia—100, 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000, 5000, 10,000, 15,000, and 20,000. These sums above ten thousand, can be had for 5 per cent. For further particulars apply to

P. J. WILTBOHN,

july 31—tf No. 149 Walnut street.

TO THE ELECTORS

Of the City and County of Philadelphia.

FELLOW CITIZENS,—The flattering vote obtained from you for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, at the last General Election, encourages me again to offer myself a candidate for that station, and respectfully solicit your suffrages at the ensuing October Election. If elected, the duties of the office shall be faithfully attended to by the public's humble servant.

july 31—tf CONRAD WILE.

PATENT CARBONATED

SARSAPARILLA MEAD,

SOLD by appointment at WILLIAM MARRIOTT'S Drug & Chemical Store, No. 48, North Fifth, near Arch street where neither attention nor expense will be wanted to render it as perfect as possible.

W. M. having introduced this salutary beverage to the attention of the public, deems it but justice to say it has met the decided approbation of many of the most eminent of the medical faculty. In fact the many and well known invaluable qualities of Sarsaparilla have long placed it among the first of depurative medicines. Its unpleasant earthy sensation and taste have been with many an insurmountable objection to its use, but in its present form these disagreeable attributes are obviated, and the ingredients which enter into its composition to effect that intention possessing tonic properties, their union must produce a happy influence over the debilitated system, and afford to those in the bloom of health a draught lively and refreshing as that from the Seltzer, Soda, or Mineral fountain. Those who are afflicted with languor, debility, or general emaciation will find in this a happy restorative. In cases of cutaneous affections, its good effects have been evidenced by the removal of pimples and eruptions in the face in a short time. Its general beneficial influence will doubtless induce parents to recommend it to their children, particularly where grossness of habit predominates.—And may it not be readily inferred, that the distressing sensations which arise from that nearly useless complaint termed indigestion or Dyspepsia may be much obviated and perhaps permanently relieved in the assistance rendered nature by its use? It is found to sit much lighter on the stomach than any artificial summer drink hitherto offered to the public; not producing that painful sensation so likely to the use of most others, when taken in proportionate quantities. Its action on the system is imperceptible and its novel and peculiar taste by repetition becomes delightful.

July 17—3m

CARRIAGES.

THE Subscriber having recently supplied himself with a general assortment of High Box Coaches and light travelling Carriages, with the front seat sufficiently large to contain a servant with the Driver, as also light one and two Horse Dearborns, together with high finished full mounted six-spring Gigs, and light Sulkeys—all of fancy colours, including a variety of good tempered Match Horses, with correct and and attentive drivers. As it is his wish